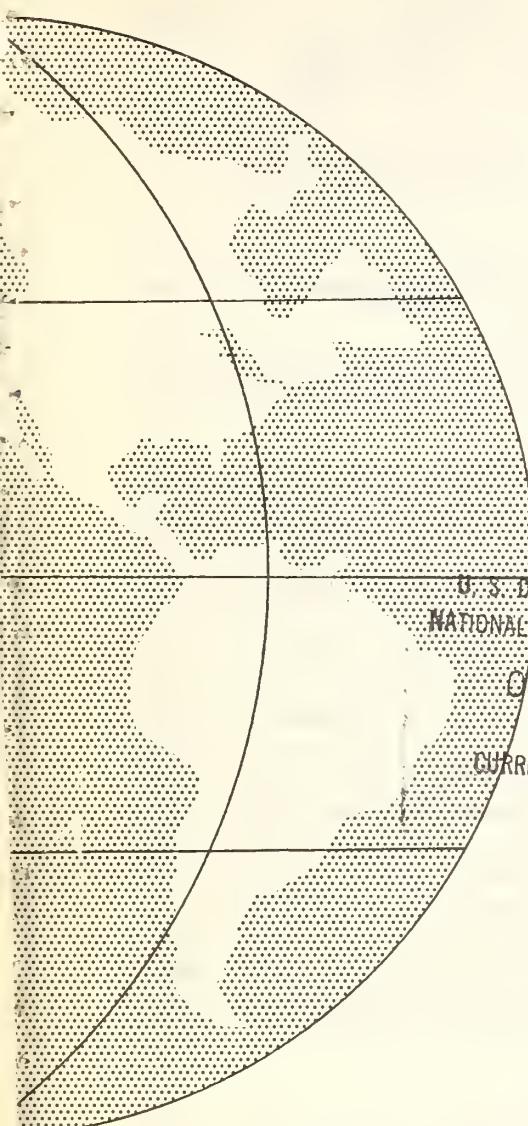


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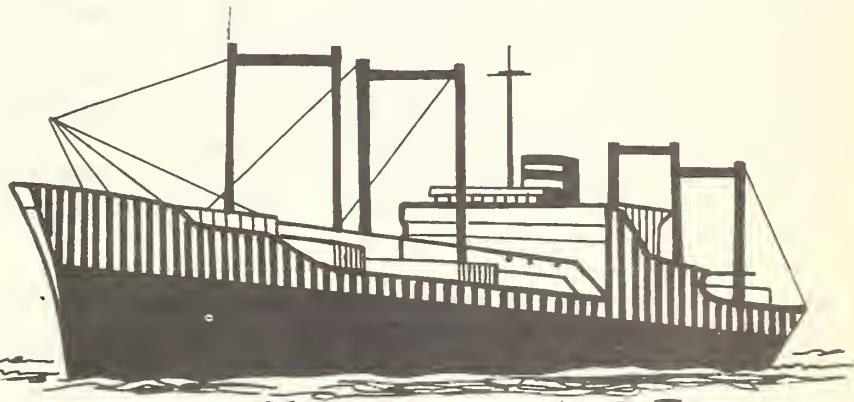


FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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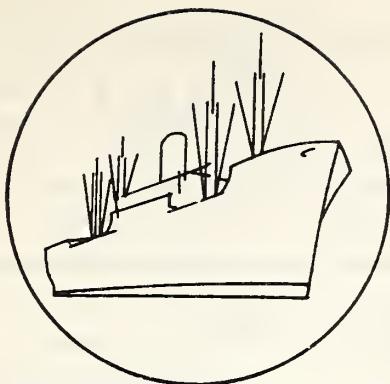
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- Government Program Exports, Fiscal Year 1963
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
and
Economic Development Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

A special article in this issue deals with the relationship of economic development and agricultural trade with associated levels of total and agricultural trade in developed and less-developed countries. Total and per capita incomes are used as measures of economic growth. Special attention is given to how economic growth and incomes abroad influence U.S. exports of agricultural products. If income and trade continue expanding at the 1950-61 rate, U.S. agricultural exports in current dollars would be 2.3 times larger in 1980 than they were in 1959 and 1960. They would increase to \$9.8 billion by 1980 from \$4.3 billion in 1959-60. Agricultural exports to developed countries would advance to \$5.4 billion from \$2.8 billion and those to less-developed countries would rise to \$4.4 billion from \$1.5 billion. If real growth of income and imports continues expanding at the 1950-61 rate, agricultural exports measured in 1959-60 dollars would be about twice as large in 1980 as in 1959-60. Removal of inflationary effects causes growth rates for income to decrease relative to those for imports, but the deflated results appear more realistic than those expressed in current dollars. The estimates suggest that U.S. agricultural exports to the developed countries would about double by 1980 and those to the less-developed countries would nearly triple.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in fiscal year 1962-63 totaled \$3,911 million, 4 percent above the previous year's \$3,762 million. The increase was in supplementary (partially competitive) commodities, especially beef and veal and cane sugar. Complementary (noncompetitive) imports declined 1 percent in value, mainly because of lower prices. Declines occurred in imports of nearly all complementary commodities except carpet wool and essential oils. Falling prices caused decreased imports of some items such as coffee, crude natural rubber, and cocoa beans. Imports of beef and veal were encouraged by continued strong U.S. demand and by the relatively low level of cow slaughter in this country. Suppliers had more meat products for export, and some suppliers diverted shipments to the United States from their usual markets in Europe. Larger imports of sugar reflected increased domestic distribution since December 1962 and the inclusion in fiscal year 1963 statistics of some imports that normally would have been included in 1962 data.

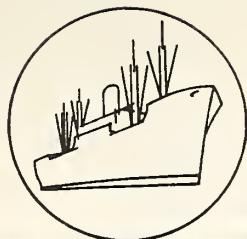
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U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) declined 10 percent in the year following imposition of the Common Agricultural Policy system of variable import levies on July 30, 1962. Exports to the EEC totaled \$1,079 million compared with \$1,204 million in August 1961-July 1962. Exports of commodities subject to variable import levies were down 26 percent in value, with principal reductions in wheat, wheat flour, poultry meat, eggs, and feed grains. Exports of broilers and fryers, the most important meat products shipped to the EEC, declined 70 percent in value.

Exports of commodities not subject to variable levies declined less than 1 percent in August 1962 - July 1963 from a year earlier. Sharp increases in exports of fruits, vegetables, soybeans, protein meal, and rye offset declines in cotton, tallow, pork, rice, tobacco, and edible vegetable oils.

* * * * *

Agricultural exports under Government-financed programs (P.L. 480 and 87-195) amounted to an estimated \$1,539 million in the year ended June 30, 1963. These shipments contributed 30 percent of the \$5,084 million in U.S. agricultural exports during the year. Wheat and flour led Government program exports, followed by cotton, vegetables, rice, nonfat dry milk, and corn. Title I sales for foreign currency rose to a record \$1,072 million, or 70 percent of all program exports. Principal commodities were wheat and flour, cotton, rice, vegetable oils, feed grains, and tobacco. These commodities were 97 percent of the value of all Title I shipments.



SPECIAL in this issue

FOREIGN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL TRADE

by

Raymond P. Christensen and Arthur B. Mackie 1/

Agriculture's Interest in Foreign Economic Growth

American agriculture has a big stake in larger overseas markets for farm products resulting from foreign economic development and growth. In recent years, farm products from 65 million harvested acres -- about 1 acre in 5 -- have been exported. Value of agricultural products shipped abroad totaled a little over \$5 billion in both 1961 and 1962. This is about 15 percent of the total value of U.S. farm marketings.

Traditionally, the best markets for agricultural products have been the highly-developed countries. For example, Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, and the Netherlands have been the largest importers of U.S. farm products. Trade with these countries can be expected to increase as they achieve still higher incomes.

But over the long term, less-developed countries are potential markets for much larger quantities of products from the United States and other developed countries. How rapidly markets expand in low-income countries will depend upon how rapidly these countries achieve economic growth and increase their foreign exchange earnings. Economic and technical aid programs can be very important in helping low-income countries achieve higher growth rates.

Food aid programs also can make important contributions to economic growth. Under these programs, unemployed people in the less-developed countries are paid with food for work in improving resources and building up productive capacity.

If the various aid programs help improve income levels in the low-income countries, commercial markets for farm products as well as other products will be increased. Italy, Greece, and Japan, for example, are countries where economic growth has led to expanded commercial export markets for U.S. farm products. 2/

1/ Chief and International Agricultural Economist, respectively, of the Economic Development Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS.

2/ See Johnson, Sherman E., "The Strategy of Food Aid," Econ. Res. Ser., U.S. Dept. Agr., paper presented at the 39th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., November 14, 1961.

The complementary relationship between economic growth and trade has long been recognized. In 1580, for example, Richard Hakluyt, an English historian and geographer, said to English merchants:

"If you find any island or maine land populous and the same people hath need of cloth, then you are to advise what commodities they have to purchase the same withal. If they be poore, then you are to consider the scile and how by any possibilities the same may be made to enrich them, that hereafter they may have something to purchase the cloth withal." ^{1/}

Economic growth in less-developed countries depends on improving output and productivity of their agriculture as well as their other industries. Although demand for food may not go up as much as demand for industrial products as countries grow, total demand for agricultural products does expand, and international trade in these products increases as countries achieve higher income levels.

This paper compares the relationship of economic development and agricultural trade with associated levels of total and agricultural trade in developed and less-developed countries. Total and per capita incomes are used as measures of economic growth. Special attention is given to how economic growth and incomes abroad influence exports of U.S. agricultural products.

Income and trade data for three groups of countries are examined:

- (1) Developed countries of the free world, including countries of Western Europe, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Republic of South Africa, Japan, and the United States.
- (2) Less-developed countries of the free world.
- (3) Eastern Trade Area, including countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Mainland China, Mongolia, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

World Population and Income Patterns

About two-thirds of the world's population is in the free world and about one-third in the Communist, referred to as the Eastern Trade Area (table 1). Within the free world, about one-third lives in developed countries and about two-thirds in less-developed areas.

Income estimates of the less-developed countries, where much production is for subsistence, have many limitations. However, available data indicate that the (1) developed countries (excluding the Eastern Trade Area) had about two-thirds of total world income in 1959-60 (average of calendar years 1959 and

^{1/} Quoted by Black, Eugene, R., "The Diplomacy of Economic Development" Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1960, p. 40.

Table 1.--Estimates of population and income, by major regions, 1959-60
 averages 1/

Region 2/	Income		Percentage distribution		Agricultural share of total income	
	Population	Agricultural	Population	Total income	Agricultural income	income as share of total income
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	: Million	: Billion dollars		-- Percent --		
Developed.....	669	730	69	23	67	39
United States....	179	409	16	6	38	9
Other countries..	490	321	53	17	29	30
Less-developed....	1,294	142	51	44	13	29
Eastern Trade Area:	981	214	57	33	20	32
World total.....	2,943	1,086	177	100	100	16

1/ Value data are U.S. dollars. Data on agricultural income are preliminary estimates. Estimates of income and population were computed from data given in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1961 and 1962.

2/ Other developed countries include Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, West Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Republic of South Africa, and Japan. Less-developed countries include Africa (all countries except Republic of South Africa), Latin America, Asia less Japan, China Mainland, North Vietnam, North Korea, and Mongolia. Eastern Trade Area includes U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, China Mainland, North Vietnam, and North Korea.

1960), (2) less-developed countries had about one-eighth, and (3) Eastern Trade Area about one-fifth (table 1). These data indicate the relative importance of total production and economic activity in the different regions. There may be some underestimating of income in the less-developed countries because of difficulties in placing values on subsistence production, which accounts for a large part of total income in these areas. But even with upward revision of income data for the less-developed countries to allow for this, developed countries would still account for the major part of world production and income.

Agriculture is more important in the less-developed countries and in the Eastern Trade Area than in the developed countries. For example, agricultural income accounted for only 9 percent of total income in the developed countries in the 1959-60 period, compared with 36 percent in the less-developed countries and 27 percent in the Eastern Trade Area. But this does not mean the less-developed countries account for most of the world's agricultural production. According to preliminary estimates, developed countries earned about 39 percent of world agricultural income in 1959-60, the less-developed countries had 29 percent, and the Eastern Trade Area about 32 percent.

The United States accounts for the major part of the total income and economic activity of developed countries outside the Eastern Trade Area. With only 27 percent of the population, the United States accounted for 56 percent of total income and 23 percent of agricultural income of the developed region in 1959-60.

World Trade in Agricultural and Other Products

It would not be correct to say that low-income countries are not developed because they do not trade enough. In 1959 and 1960, total exports and imports of the less-developed countries amounted to 19 percent of the total value of all production and income in these countries (table 2). The comparable percentage was also 19 percent for developed countries, excluding the United States. Exports took only 5 percent and imports 4 percent in the United States. But the United States covers a large area with much specialization in production and trade among regions within the country. One-third or more of total production enters world trade channels in many small developed countries such as Norway and Sweden.

Total Agricultural Trade and Income

Agricultural products account for nearly one-third of total world trade. For less-developed countries in 1959-60, 54 percent of all exports were agricultural. The proportion was 23 percent for the United States and 25 percent for other developed countries. It was 28 percent for the Eastern Trade Area. These data suggest that agricultural exports become a smaller proportion of total exports as countries develop and achieve higher incomes. But the absolute volume of agricultural exports of most countries continues to increase with economic growth and rising incomes.

Total value of exports for a country or region approximately equals total value of imports over a period of years, although exports may not equal imports in any one year.

Developed countries as a group import more agricultural products than they export (table 2). However, total value of agricultural exports from the United States was about 10 percent larger than agricultural imports in 1959-60. Other developed countries imported about \$8 billion more agricultural products than they exported. Countries in Western Europe and Japan are large net importers.

In contrast, less-developed countries as a group export more agricultural products than they import. Less-developed countries rely heavily upon agricultural exports as a source of foreign exchange earnings and employment. In 1959 and 1960, total value of agricultural products exported by these countries averaged nearly \$8 billion more than value of agricultural imports. The Eastern Trade Area imports slightly more agricultural products than it exports.

This relationship of agricultural imports to development suggests that imports of agricultural products become a larger proportion of total imports as countries achieve higher incomes. The opposite relationship is suggested by data

Table 2.--Foreign trade, total and agricultural, by major regions, 1959-60 averages 1/

Region 2/	Total	Agricultural	Share of total income	Share of total exports	Share of total agric. income 4/	
	Exports	Imports	Total	Total	Agri.	
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Developed.....	80.0	77.1	19.9	27.5	10	25
United States ..	18.9	15.0	4.4	4.0	4	23
Other countries ..						27
Less-developed..	61.1	62.1	15.5	23.5	19	25
						38
Eastern Trade Area.....	26.5	27.5	14.3	6.5	19	54
						24
Unspecified 3/....	14.5	14.7	4.1	4.3	7	7
World total.....	121.0	121.0	38.3	38.3	11	11
						32
						32
						22
						22
						22

1/ Data are preliminary estimates. Export and import data are current values in U.S. dollars. Sources: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1961 and 1962; GATT International Trade, 1961; Geneva, September 1962; and "U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade by Commodities, Calendar Year 1962," supplement to the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, ERS, USDA, June 1963.

2/ See footnote 2 of table 1 for countries in each region.

3/ Undistributed exports of special categories from the United States.

4/ Agricultural income is net contribution of agriculture to national income and much less than total value of agricultural production. Therefore, the percentage indicates only the relative importance of agricultural exports to agricultural sectors in each region.

on agricultural and total exports. For less-developed countries, 24 percent of all imports were agricultural. The proportion was 27 percent for the United States, but 38 percent for the other developed countries. The high proportion of agricultural products to total imports of developed countries suggests that as the less-developed countries achieve higher levels of development, they will become larger markets for U.S. agricultural exports.

One can express the value of agricultural exports as a percentage of agricultural income to show the relative importance of agricultural exports to the agricultural sectors of each region. However, this percentage does not indicate the proportion of agricultural production exported. Agricultural incomes herein referred are values added by agriculture to the national income. Total value of agricultural production is larger than agricultural income because it includes value of products and resources purchased from other economic sectors for use in farm production. Agricultural income represents only product value of agricultural labor and land.

Agricultural exports are almost as important to agriculture in the developed countries as in less-developed countries. In both groups, agricultural export values in 1959 and 1960 amounted to nearly 30 percent of total agricultural income (table 2). However, in the Eastern Trade Area the comparable figure was only 7 percent.

Per Capita Income and Trade

The relation between levels of economic development and trade also is shown by per capita income and trade data (table 3). Income, exports, and imports per capita of all products were 6 times larger for developed countries than for less-developed countries in 1959-60. Agricultural exports were only 3 times larger, but agricultural imports were about 9 times larger in the developed than in less-developed countries in 1959-60. The relationship between income and total trade is more uniform than for agricultural trade. The high dependency of less-developed countries on agricultural exports is reflected in the relatively high level of exports per capita at this level of income. The relatively low level of agricultural imports per capita probably reflects greater use of their foreign exchange earnings for capital imports needed to finance industrial and general economic development. These data suggest that even in the low-income countries agricultural imports would be increased with higher levels of income and economic development.

U.S. Share of World Trade

U.S. exports accounted for 12 percent of all agricultural products and for 13 percent of all goods and services entering world trade channels in 1959-60. These percentages are based on total exports, including exports by foreign countries to the United States.

Table 3.--Estimates of income and foreign trade, by major regions, 1959-60
 averages 1/

Region 2/	Per capita estimates of				
	Total	Total	Agricultural		
	income	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	-- Dollars --				
Developed.....	1,091	119	115	30	41
United States.....	2,285	105	84	25	22
Other countries.....	655	125	127	32	48
Less-developed.....	110	20	21	11	5
Eastern Trade Area.....	218	15	15	4	4
World total.....	369	41	41	13	13

1/ Computed from data in tables 1 and 2.

2/ See footnote 2 of table 1 for countries in each region.

Table 4 shows the share of total imports of foreign countries supplied by the United States. In 1959-60, U.S. exports accounted for the following percentages of total imports by foreign countries:

	Developed countries (Percent)	Less-developed countries (Percent)
Agricultural products.....	12	23
All goods and services.....	17	22

These data indicate that the United States is less important as a source of agricultural products than as a source of other products. They also indicate the United States accounts for a much larger share of imports for the less-developed countries than for the developed countries.

Obviously, U.S. exports are influenced by exports of other countries as well as by incomes in importing countries. But U.S. exports are distributed between developed and less-developed countries (excluding countries in the Eastern Trade Area and the United States) approximately the same way as income. This is evident from the following 1959-60 percentage distribution data:

	Developed countries (Percent)	Less-developed countries (Percent)
Population.....	27	73
Income.....	69	31
U.S. exports		
Total.....	61	39
Agricultural.....	65	35

Table 4.--Estimates of total and per capita incomes and imports from the United States and other countries, by major regions, 1959-60 averages 1/

Income and imports	: Developed countries 2/	: Less-developed countries	: Eastern Trade Area
-- Billion dollars --			
:			
<u>Total estimates</u>			
Income.....	321.0	142.0	214.0
:	:	:	:
Total imports.....	62.1	27.5	14.7
From United States 3/.....	10.8	6.2	.2
From other countries.....	51.3	21.3	14.5
:	:	:	:
Agricultural imports.....	23.5	6.5	4.3
From United States 3/.....	2.8	1.5	.1
From other countries.....	20.7	5.0	4.2
:	:	:	:
-- Dollars --			
:			
<u>Per capita estimates</u>			
Income.....	655.00	110.00	218.00
:	:	:	:
Total imports.....	126.73	21.25	14.98
From United States.....	22.04	4.73	.20
From other countries.....	104.69	16.46	14.78
:	:	:	:
Agricultural imports.....	47.96	5.02	4.38
From United States.....	5.71	1.16	.10
From other countries.....	42.24	3.86	4.28
:	:	:	:

1/ Preliminary estimates in U.S. dollars. See tables 1 and 2 for source of data.

2/ Excludes the United States.

3/ Excludes \$1.7 billion of special category of U.S. exports which are not distributed among regions.

The developed countries accounted for nearly two-thirds of U.S. exports and the less-developed for a little over one-third. Income was distributed about the same. The number of people apparently has little influence on how exports are distributed. It is purchasing power that counts.

Total imports of foreign countries from the United States and other countries are closely related to income. Agricultural imports, however, are relatively

greater in the developed countries. Imports of all goods and services and of agricultural products per \$100 of income in 1959-60 were as follows:

	Developed countries (Dollars)	Less-developed countries (Dollars)
All goods and services.....	19.34	19.37
From United States.....	3.36	4.37
From other countries.....	15.98	15.00
Agricultural products.....	7.32	4.58
From United States.....	.87	1.05
From other countries.....	6.45	3.53

The value of goods and services imported per \$100 of income is about the same for the less-developed countries as for the developed. As might be expected, the developed countries import much more agricultural products per \$100 of income than do the less-developed.

U.S. exports of agricultural products averaged a little over \$1 for each \$100 of income in the less-developed countries and a little less than \$1 for each \$100 of income in the developed countries. However, a substantial part of U.S. agricultural exports to the less-developed countries were concessional sales in 1959-60. In 1960, for example, 60 percent of these agricultural exports to the less-developed countries were under the P.L. 480 program compared with 11 percent to the developed countries.

Changes in Income and Trade

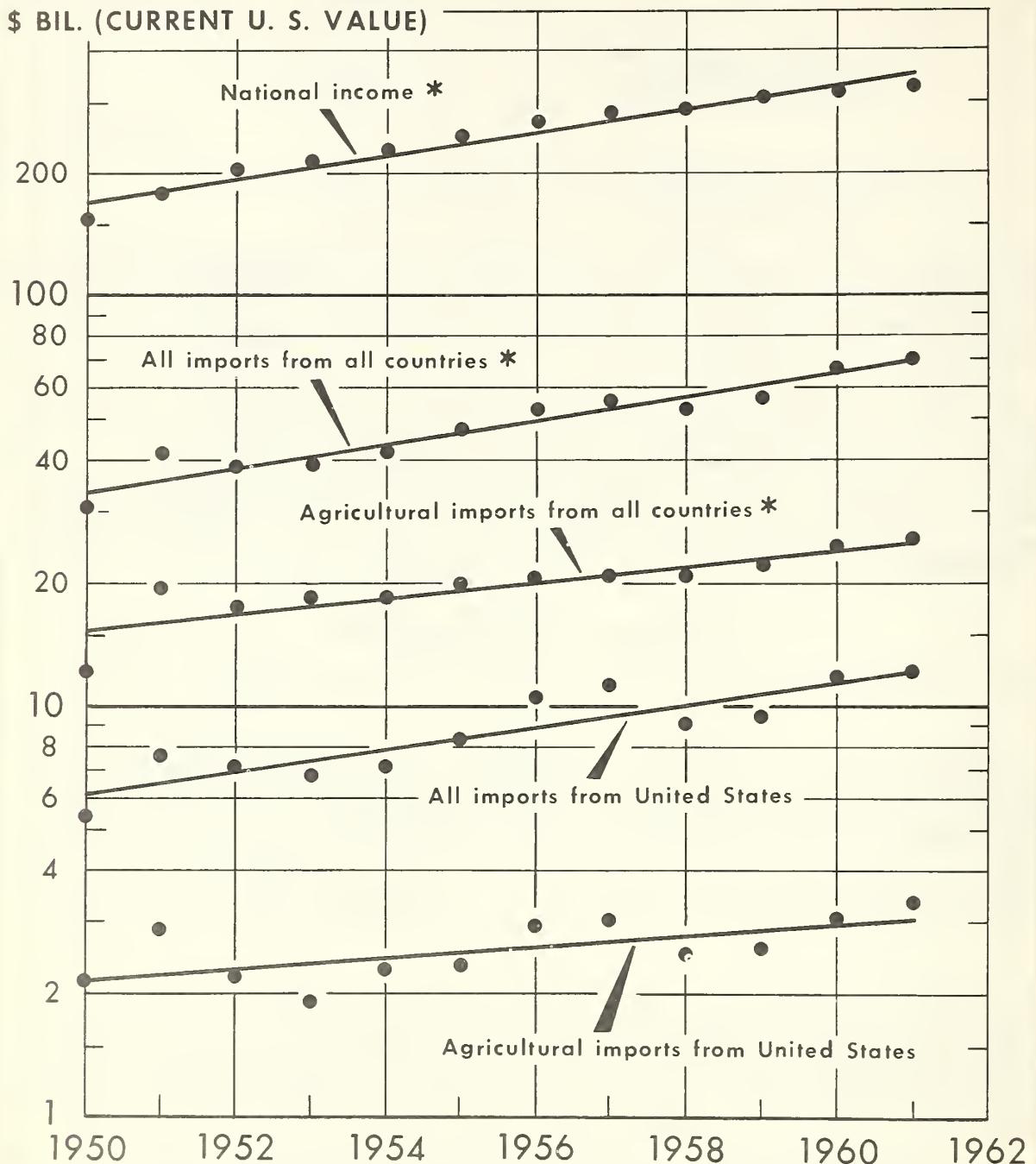
Total income and total trade have moved upward together during the last decade.

Considered here are how changes in imports of all products and agricultural products by developed countries (excluding the United States) and by less-developed countries have been associated with changes in income during the 1950-61 period. Also considered are how changes in imports from the United States compare with changes in imports from other countries, and how growth rates for income and imports compare. The growth rates referred to are compound annual rates.

For developed countries, total income and imports increased at the same rate, 6.8 percent a year, during 1950-61 (figure 1). Imports from the United States increased 6.5 percent annually, not quite as much as the rate for all imports. Imports of agricultural products from all countries increased at a rate of 4.7 percent a year while those from the United States increased at a somewhat lower rate, 3.3 percent a year.

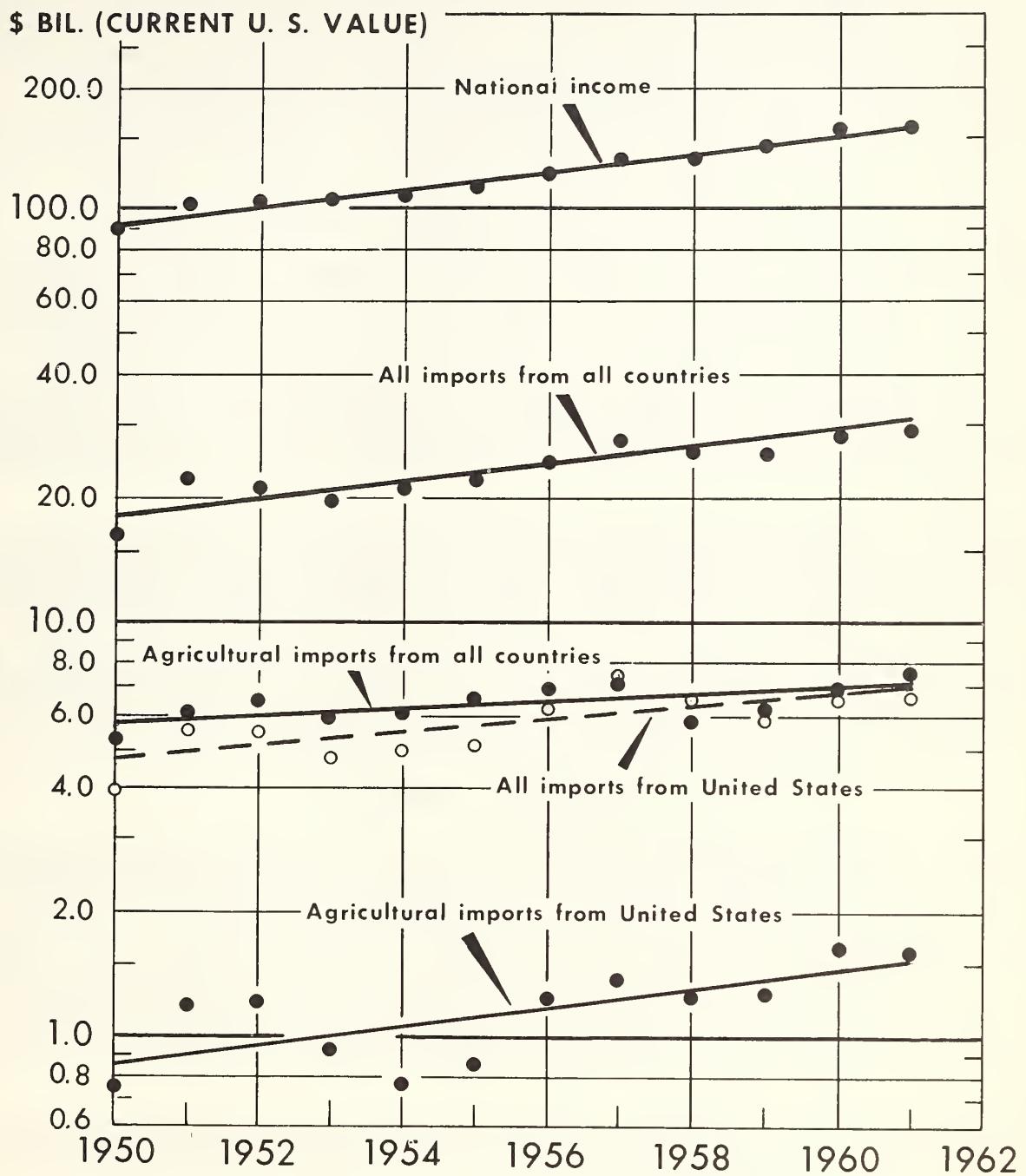
For the less-developed countries, total imports from all countries increased 5.1 percent and those from the United States at 3.8 percent. The growth rate of income was 5.2 percent (figure 2). Imports of agricultural products from all countries went up 1.9 percent a year, but those from the United States

TOTAL INCOME AND IMPORTS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



INCLUDES COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, JAPAN
AND REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. *INCOME AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE EXCLUDED.

TOTAL INCOME AND IMPORTS OF LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



INCLUDES ALL COUNTRIES IN AFRICA (EXCEPT REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA), ASIA (EXCEPT JAPAN AND COMMUNIST ASIA) AND LATIN AMERICA.

increased at 5.5 percent. Rapid expansion in imports of agricultural products from the United States, of course, was influenced by shipments under P.L. 480 programs.

All data are expressed in values of current U.S. dollars. Purchasing power of the U.S. dollar declined in value by about 26 percent or 2.3 percent a year during the 1950-61 period. On the other hand, the value of imports, measured in constant dollars, declined about 11 percent or 1 percent a year during this time. Therefore, the upward trends shown for income and imports generally reflect real changes in income and physical volume changes in imports. A comparison of growth rates for the developed countries shows that the physical volume of trade grew about as rapidly as income in current dollars but about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times faster in constant dollars. In the less-developed countries, the growth rates of income and all imports were more nearly the same.

The share of U.S. products imported by the developed countries has remained nearly constant since 1950. The proportion was 18 percent in 1950 and 17 percent in 1960. However, the U.S. share of agricultural products imported by the developed countries declined from 17 percent in 1950 to 12 percent in 1960. Of course, U.S. exports to West European countries were relatively large during the early 1950's, when agricultural production had not fully recovered from wartime damages. These conditions probably account for most of the percentage decline of the U.S. share of agricultural imports by the developed countries.

The share of U.S. products imported by the less-developed countries declined slightly during the past decade. It was 25 percent in 1950 compared with 22 percent in 1960. But the U.S. share of the agricultural imports of these countries increased from 14 percent in 1950 to 23 percent in 1960. Large shipments of agricultural products under the P.L. 480 program, beginning in the late 1950's, probably accounts for this change. It also is associated with rapid population growth, expanding demand for food, and inability of the less-developed countries to expand food production quickly.

Future Trade Potential

Judging from experience during the 1950's, foreign economic growth will have a major influence on foreign markets for agricultural products in the years ahead. Of course, U.S. exports also will be influenced by changes in (1) demand for and production of agricultural products in importing countries, (2) supplies made available for export by competing foreign countries, and (3) U.S. capacity for supplying agricultural products for export. Since the United States accounts for about 15 percent of all the agricultural products imported by foreign countries, developments affecting foreign production, consumption, and trade can have large impacts on U.S. agricultural exports.

To provide general indications of how foreign markets for U.S. exports may change in the future, two sets of extrapolations for 1980 have been made, based on the following assumptions:

1. Continuation of 1950-61 growth rates for income and trade measured in current dollars.

2. Continuation of 1950-61 growth rates for income and trade measured in constant dollars.

If the growth rates for income and trade during 1950-61 continue, total value of exports of agricultural products from the United States in current dollars would be 2.3 times larger in 1980 than in 1959-60 (table 5). They would increase from \$4.3 billion in 1960 to \$9.8 billion in 1980. Exports to the Eastern Trade Area would be additional, but they have been relatively small. Our agricultural exports to developed countries would increase from \$2.8 billion in 1960 to \$5.4 billion in 1980 while those to the less-developed countries would increase from \$1.5 billion to \$4.4 billion.

If real growth rates for income and imports during 1950-61 continue, total value of agricultural exports measured in 1959-60 dollars would be about twice as large in 1980 as they were in 1959-60. Removal of the effects of inflation causes growth rates for income to decrease relative to those for imports. The deflated results appear more realistic, however, than those expressed in current dollars.

These estimates suggest that total value of U.S. exports to the developed countries would more than double by 1980; U.S. exports to the less-developed countries would also double, but agricultural exports to these countries would nearly triple.

Agricultural imports for the developed countries likely will account for a declining proportion of total imports. Most developed countries are rapidly improving agricultural technology and production. Moreover, the proportion of income spent for food likely will decrease as per capita incomes increase.

But for the less-developed countries, imports of agricultural products quite likely will increase as rapidly as income. These countries are experiencing rapid population growth and find it difficult to expand their agricultural production quickly. Many densely-populated countries are likely to become large net-importers of agricultural products as they progress economically.

Finally, it is important to note that a large proportion of U.S. agricultural exports to the less-developed countries are financed under P.L. 480 programs. If these countries achieve income growth, an increasing proportion of U.S. sales can be commercial. It is well known that American agriculture has surplus agricultural production capacity. Use of this capacity through food aid programs to help the less-developed countries develop and achieve higher incomes can lead to larger commercial sales of farm products in the future than it is possible to predict with past trends.

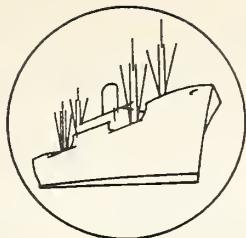
Table 5.--Estimates of annual growth rates for income and imports, developed and less-developed countries, 1959-60 average values, and 1980 extrapolated values

Item	1950-61 growth rates		1959-60 average values	1980 values assuming 1950-61 growth rates for income and imports	
	measured in 1/			Current dollars	1959-60 dollars
	-- Percent --	-- Billion dollars --			
<u>Developed countries</u> 2/					
Total income.....	6.8	4.5	321.0	1,196.5	774.1
Total imports					
From all countries:	6.8	6.4	62.1	231.5	214.7
From United States:	6.5	6.2	10.8	38.1	36.0
Agricultural imports:					
From all countries:	4.7	4.2	23.5	58.9	53.5
From United States:	3.3	2.9	2.8	5.4	5.0
<u>Less-developed coun- tries</u>					
Total income.....	5.2	2.9	142.0	391.4	251.5
Total imports					
From all countries:	5.1	4.2	27.5	74.4	62.6
From United States:	3.8	3.4	6.2	13.1	12.1
Agricultural imports:					
From all countries:	1.9	1.6	6.5	9.5	8.9
From United States:	5.5	5.2	1.5	4.4	4.1
Imports from U.S. 3/					
Total.....	---	---	17.0	51.2	48.1
Agricultural.....	---	---	4.3	9.8	9.1

1/ Compound annual growth rates. Current values were converted to 1954 dollars to obtain growth rates in constant dollars.

2/ Excludes United States.

3/ Excludes imports by Eastern Trade Area.



SPECIAL in this issue

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS INCREASED 4 PERCENT IN FISCAL YEAR 1962-63

by

Dewain H. Rahe 1/

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in fiscal year 1962-63 totaled \$3,911 million, 4 percent above the previous year's \$3,762 million (table 6). The increase resulted from larger imports of supplementary (partially competitive) items -- especially beef and veal and cane sugar. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products declined 1 percent, mainly reflecting lower prices.

Nonagricultural imports totaled \$12.5 billion, 6 percent above the \$11.8 billion of the year before. These imports have been increasing for a number of years, reflecting expansion in domestic disposable consumer income and export promotion programs undertaken by many countries.

Imports of supplementary commodities rose to \$2,212 million in fiscal year 1963 from \$2,048 million a year earlier. The gains were chiefly in beef and veal, apparel wool, and cane sugar. Partly offsetting were declines in hides and skins, cotton, grains and preparations, and tobacco.

Imports of complementary products totaled \$1,699 million compared with the previous year's \$1,713 million. Declines occurred in nearly all items except carpet wool and essential oils, and were associated mostly with falling prices of items such as coffee, crude natural rubber, and cocoa beans.

Complementary imports now account for 43 percent of total agricultural imports compared with nearly 50 percent in 1950-54. This decline has resulted partly from substantial volume increases in imports of supplementary commodities (especially animals and animal products), and partly from the declining value of complementary imports. The downtrend in the value of complementary imports since the early 1950's has been induced by the large carryover and increased production of most components of the class, which consists of items for which the demand tends to be highly inelastic. The oversupply has resulted in substantial price declines that have tended to depress values.

^{1/} Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
fiscal year 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity	July-June		Change
	1961-62	1962-63	
	<u>--Million dollars--</u>		
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live.....	120	118	-2
Dairy products.....	54	55	+2
Hides and skins.....	69	56	-19
Meats and meat products.....	431	514	+19
Wool, apparel.....	109	124	+14
Other.....	38	42	+11
Total animals, etc.....	<u>821</u>	<u>909</u>	+11
Cotton, excluding linters.....	27	24	-11
Fruits and preparations.....	90	93	+3
Grains and preparations.....	55	39	-29
Nuts and preparations.....	58	62	+7
Oilseeds and products.....	151	157	+4
Sugar, cane.....	468	552	+18
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	109	95	-13
Vegetables and preparations.....	88	86	-2
Other.....	181	195	+8
Total supplementary.....	<u>2,048</u>	<u>2,212</u>	+8
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas.....	78	76	-3
Coffee.....	945	939	-1
Cocoa beans.....	140	128	-9
Rubber, crude, natural.....	231	227	-2
Tea.....	57	61	+7
Wool, carpet.....	96	101	+5
Other.....	166	167	+1
Total complementary.....	<u>1,713</u>	<u>1,699</u>	-1
Total imports.....	3,762	3,911	+4

SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS

Animals and animal products

Dutiable cattle. Imports of dutiable cattle rose to 1,217,000 head in fiscal year 1963 from 1,181,000 a year earlier. However, value was slightly lower, reflecting both a decline in prices and the shipment of more lightweight cattle from Canada and Mexico. Most of the increase resulted from the heavy movement of Canadian and Mexican animals in early 1962 because of drought conditions in both countries. The relatively strong demand for red meats in the United States has been encouraging imports of cattle by U.S. feeders for finishing with relatively cheap domestic feeds. Sixty percent of the imports were from Mexico and 40 percent were from Canada.

Meats. Total imports of meats and meat products advanced to \$514 million in fiscal year 1962-63 from \$431 million a year earlier, mostly resulting from the 34 percent (234 million pounds) increase in imports of fresh and chilled boneless beef. Altogether, imports of beef and veal increased to 1,029 million pounds (product weight) from 788 million a year earlier. Imports were encouraged by the continued strong U.S. demand for meat products such as frankfurters and luncheon meats and the relatively low level of cow slaughter in this country. In addition, Australia and New Zealand had larger supplies available for export to the United States. Higher prices in the United States caused exporting countries to divert a larger share of their exports to the United States from their usual markets in Europe. An estimated 70 percent of the boneless beef imports enter the United States through East Coast ports and about 18 percent through West Coast ports.

Apparel wool. Increased U.S. mill activity has resulted in an 18 percent increase in apparel wool imports. Imports totaled 198 million pounds (actual weight) compared with 167 million a year ago. Principal suppliers were Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Hides and skins. Hide and skin imports fell 12 percent in 1963, with substantial declines in sheep and lamb skins and cattle hides and a slight decline in goat and kid skins. Large domestic supplies and low prices discouraged foreign producers from shipping hides and skins into the U.S. market last year.

Cotton

Cotton imports declined to 136,000 bales in 1963 from 158,000 a year earlier. The drop resulted mainly from a cutback in imports of picker lap, which were sharply restricted by U.S. Government action in 1962. About 65 percent of cotton imports consisted of long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches or longer). Imports of cotton, other than short harsh Asiatic cotton, are regulated by quotas. Long-staple imports are limited to 95,000 bales on an August 1 - July 30 year. Imports of upland type (under 1-1/8 inches) are limited to 30,000 bales on a September 19 - September 18 year.

Grains and preparations

Imports of grains and preparations fell precipitously in fiscal year 1963. They totaled \$39 million compared with \$55 million a year earlier. Most of the decline resulted from the sharp drop in barley imports, which totaled 2 million bushels in 1963 compared with 15 million a year earlier. Canada, the main supplier, had a small carryover, and the United States had a substantially increased supply of malting barley.

Sugar

Imports of cane sugar totaled 4,754,000 short tons in fiscal year 1963 compared with 4,666,000 a year earlier (tel quel basis as reported by the Bureau of the Census). Larger imports reflected increased domestic distribution since December 1962. Moreover, fiscal year 1963 figures include some imports that normally would have been included in the previous year's statistics but were recorded in the 1962-63 period, because of the provisions of the Sugar Act passed last June. Principal suppliers were the Philippines, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico. Imports accounted for about 45 percent of U.S. sugar consumption last year -- somewhat less than in the previous year -- as a result of Sugar Act amendments that provided domestic producers with a larger share of U.S. markets.

Oilbearing materials and products

Total imports of oilbearing materials and products totaled \$157 million in fiscal year 1963 compared with \$151 million a year earlier. The increase was associated mainly with larger imports of coconut oil, which rose to 372 million pounds from 204 million a year earlier. Principal supplying countries switched to coconut oil from copra. In the previous year substantial quantities of coconut oil were released from U.S. strategic stockpiles, and the need for imports was smaller. Copra imports declined to 632 million pounds from 615 million a year earlier, nearly all from the Philippines.

COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS

Bananas

Banana imports totaled \$76 million in fiscal year 1963 compared with \$78 million a year earlier. Nearly all were imported from Central American Republics, mainly Ecuador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala. The value of imports has remained relatively stable in the past 6 years.

Coffee

Imports of coffee totaled 3,134 million pounds in fiscal year 1963 compared with 3,018 million a year earlier. Value fell to \$939 million from \$945 million because of lower prices. Except for these 2 years, annual imports of coffee were above \$1 billion since the 1950's. Over 80 percent of U.S. imports came from Latin America, principally Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, and Mexico, and from British East Africa and Angola. Per capita consumption in the United States has been relatively stable since World War II -- averaging about 15.8 pounds annually for the past 5 years.

A new coffee agreement among the major producing and importing countries (including the United States) was signed in 1962 to provide a more orderly and stable market. Since 1950 the value of imports has been trending downward because of the relatively large supplies of coffee in the major producing countries and the relatively inelastic demand in consuming countries.

The United States accounts for over half of the world imports of green coffee beans.

Cocoa beans

Imports of cocoa beans declined to 635 million pounds in fiscal year 1963 from 681 million a year earlier. The decline reflected reduced world production, higher prices, and larger U.S. stocks. There are relatively wide fluctuations in the international cocoa market because producing countries market their output the same year it is produced. Thus, major cocoa producing countries do not have sufficient carryover stocks to minimize wide fluctuations resulting from poor crops. Principal suppliers were Ghana, Nigeria, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Western Africa.

Rubber

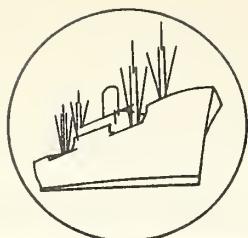
Imports of crude natural rubber in fiscal year 1963 totaled 958 million pounds, slightly above the 932 million a year earlier. However, value fell to \$227 million from \$231 million. Since World War II the United States has gradually shifted to the use of synthetic rubber in lieu of crude natural rubber. In the early 1950's crude natural rubber accounted for some two-fifths of all U.S. rubber used, but in 1963 it declined to less than 30 percent. Principal factors in the greater use of synthetic rubber in recent years have been price advantages and improved properties of synthetic rubber.

Tea

Tea imports increased to 132 million pounds from 120 million a year earlier -- influenced both by the introduction of instant tea and population growth. Per capita U.S. consumption continues below 1 pound but has been increasing in recent years. Ceylon, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, and British East Africa were the principal suppliers.

Carpet wool

Imports of carpet wool in fiscal year 1963 rose to 199 million pounds from 185 million (actual weight) a year earlier. Imports have been gradually declining in the past decade, reflecting the increased use of synthetic fibers in carpets and rugs in the United States. Last year's import rise resulted from increased carpet mill activity, almost completely dependent on imported fiber.



Export Highlights

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: August 1962-July 1963

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) declined 10 percent in the year following imposition of the Common Agricultural Policy system of variable import levies on July 30, 1962. Exports to the EEC totaled \$1,079 million in the year ended July 30, 1963, compared with \$1,204 million the previous year (table 7). Exports of commodities subject to variable import levies were down 26 percent, with declines taking place in wheat, wheat flour, poultry meat, eggs, and feed grains.

Exports of feed grains totaled \$274 million in 1962-63 compared with \$286 million a year earlier. Exports of feed grains prior to April 1963 were running well above a year earlier, reflecting poor corn crops in France and Italy, trade liberalization by Italy, and reduced supplies available for export from other major producers. The rapid expansion of the livestock industry in the EEC area (Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany) has been the main reason for the overall increase in EEC demand for feed grains. Exports of wheat declined to \$41 million in 1962-63 from \$112 million a year earlier, mainly due to the record EEC production. Also, it should be recalled that Italy imported an unusually large quantity of U.S. wheat in 1961-62 because of its poor crop.

The variable import levy for wheat flour has nearly eliminated U.S. flour from the Netherlands market, hitherto an important dollar outlet. Exports of wheat flour totaled \$11 million in the year ended July 30, 1963, compared with \$16 million a year earlier. Most shipments in 1962-63 reflected P.L. 480 Title II and Title III flour for Italy's school lunch program and other relief projects.

Exports of poultry meat declined sharply because of relatively high variable levies. Exports of broilers and fryers, the most important meat products shipped to the EEC, declined to \$11 million in 1962-63 from \$38 million a year earlier -- a drop of 70 percent.

Exports of commodities not subject to the variable levy system declined less than 1 percent in August-July 1962-63 from a year earlier. Sharp increases in exports of fruits, vegetables, soybeans, protein meal, and rye offset declines in cotton, tallow, pork, rice, tobacco, and edible vegetable oils. Exports of cotton fell to \$86 million from \$156 million a year earlier, mainly because of a 2-million-bale rise in cotton production in the foreign free world and some decline in EEC cotton use.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Common Market: Value by commodity, August-July 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity or commodity group	August-July		Change
	1961-62	1962-63	
	<u>-- 1,000 dollars --</u>		Percent
<u>Variable-levy commodities</u>			
Feed grains.....	285,507	273,741	-4
Wheat.....	111,654	41,442	-63
Wheat flour 1/.....	15,687	10,525	-33
Poultry and eggs:			
Broilers and fryers.....	38,208	11,480	-70
Stewing chickens.....	10,696	4,070	-62
Turkeys.....	9,081	7,851	-14
Other fresh poultry.....	821	366	-55
Canned poultry.....	1,677	1,610	-4
Eggs and egg products.....	5,044	2,851	-43
Total poultry and eggs.....	65,527	28,228	-57
Total.....	478,375	353,936	-26
<u>Nonvariable-levy commodities</u>			
Cotton, excluding linters.....	155,814	85,909	-45
Fruits and vegetables.....	80,263	98,250	+22
Lard and tallow.....	32,761	25,979	-21
Pork 2/.....	515	372	-28
Rice, milled.....	17,848	12,911	-28
Soybeans.....	150,037	164,727	+10
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	111,759	100,561	-10
Vegetable oils, expressed.....	17,863	13,899	-22
Other commodities.....	158,591	3/222,000	+40
Total.....	725,451	3/724,608	0
Total EEC.....	1,203,826	3/1,078,544	-10

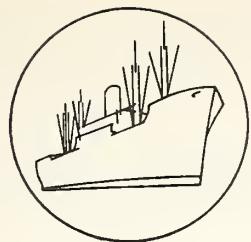
1/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Title II and III of P.L. 480 amounting to \$10,351,000 for 1961-62 and \$8,440,000 for 1962-63.

2/ Although pork is a variable-levy commodity, the imposition of the levy on pork variety meats -- the kind exported by the United States -- has been postponed.

3/ Partly estimated.

Soybean exports increased to \$165 million from \$150 million a year earlier in response to further increases in demand for protein meal in the EEC livestock industry. There were also larger exports of protein meal to the EEC in the past year.

Tobacco exports declined 10 percent mainly because of substantial stockpiling of U.S. leaf in the EEC prior to the increase in duties for tobacco when the Common Agricultural Policy became effective on July 30, 1962. In addition, the United States has encountered increased competition in the EEC market from other producers -- especially Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Other export declines were in lard and tallow, pork variety meats, rice, and vegetable oils.



Government Program Export Highlights

FISCAL YEAR 1962-63

Agricultural exports under P.L. 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as Amended) and P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development) amounted to \$1,539 million for the year ended June 30, 1963. ^{1/} Shipments under these Government-financed programs contributed 30 percent of the \$5,084 million of U.S. agricultural exports during the 1962-63 fiscal year. Wheat and flour (valued at \$879 million) led Government program exports; followed by cotton (\$162 million), oilseeds and products (\$106 million), rice (\$88 million), nonfat dry milk (\$69 million), and corn (\$60 million). Government program exports as percentages of the value of total exports for these commodities were as follows: Wheat and flour, 76 percent; cotton, 33 percent; vegetable oils and products, 13 percent; rice, 54 percent; nonfat dry milk, 78 percent; and corn, 12 percent. (See table 8 for quantity figures and table 9 for value data.)

Title I sales for foreign currency rose to a record \$1,072 million, 70 percent of agricultural exports under Government-financed programs. Wheat and flour accounted for 65 percent of the Title I exports, followed by cotton, rice, vegetable oils, feed grains, and tobacco. These commodities represented 97 percent of the value of all Title I shipments.

Title II exports (famine and other emergency relief) were valued at \$159 million, 10 percent of total program shipments. Wheat and flour valued at \$110 million accounted for 69 percent of Title II exports. Nonfat dry milk, feed grains, and vegetable oils were the other leading commodities. Disaster relief programs accounted for the greater part of Title II donations during the period but shipments continued to be made under economic development and child feeding programs and for relief of refugees.

Foreign donations of agricultural commodities through U.S. voluntary agencies and international organizations under Title III amounted to \$182 million, 12 percent of all program shipments. Wheat flour, nonfat dry milk, cornmeal, and vegetable oils were the principal products exported under this program.

Barter shipments under Title III were valued at \$57 million, 4 percent of total program shipments, and consisted of feed grains, tobacco, wheat and flour, nonfat dry milk, and butter.

^{1/} A brief description of these programs, an explanation of the sources of data used in compiling the statistical reports, and reports for prior periods may be obtained from the Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1963

Commodity	Public Law 480				P.L. 87-395			
	Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV	Sec. 102	Total agricultural exports under specified Government programs	Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs	Total agricultural exports
Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter 2/ 1/	Long-term sales for foreign currency and econ. aid 3/	Long-term sales for foreign currency	Long-term sales for foreign currency	Long-term sales for foreign currency	Long-term sales for foreign currency
Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Wheat (60 lb.)	22,511	959	5,191	4,652	1,111	134,980	8,737	535,069
Wheat flour	18,222	12,137	1,462	102	35,799	352,599	44,536	446,664
Corn (56 lb.)	24,003	1,253	13,692	508	11,065	102,299	118,815	396,664
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	2,963	909	12,614	---	16,516	54,382	64,490	118,815
Barley (48 lb.)	9,053	459	596	---	10,108	---	---	64,490
Corn meal	---	82	4,239	---	---	---	268	4,589
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	---	53,700	5/20,690	---	---	291,390	6/	7/291,984
Rice, milled	12,712	1L4	---	341	13,867	10,187	24,054	24,054
Cotton, running bale	1,032	---	---	---	185	1,217	2,415	3,632
Tobacco, unmanufactured	29,648	---	---	18,001	1,185	48,834	425,120	473,951
Soybeans (60 lb.)	---	---	---	3,169	530	3,699	167,302	171,001
Lard	2,037	---	---	---	---	2,037	1L2,239	1L2,239
Tallow, edible and inedible	218,459	---	---	24,037	21,979	274,623	1,166,767	1,166,767
Soybean oil	110,229	8/	30,110	31,813	1,98	513,354	752,325	7,265,679
Cottonseed oil	15,780	8/	22,024	---	---	113,561	213,842	7,387,403
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil	7,069	71,138	---	---	25	78,207	5,465	7/ 83,672
Oilcake and meal	---	---	---	---	21	46	1,525	1,571
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	5.T.	---	---	---	2	5	7	946
Essential oils	---	---	---	---	95	95	7,903	7,903
Milk, evaporated and condensed	1Lb.	63,347	---	---	3,724	67,071	51,691	118,762
Milk, whole dried	1Lb.	5,777	---	---	22	5,793	28,469	34,262
Milk, nonfat dry	1Lb.	18,207	73,858	621,685	6,633	755,379	237,728	991,107
Cheese	1Lb.	367	36,013	36,013	---	36,512	1,644	38,156
Butter	1Lb.	694	2,094	12,004	1,165	16,316	2,137	18,535
Anthydrous milk fat	1Lb.	8	27,869	---	---	27,877	7,341	35,218
Infants' and dietetic foods	1Lb.	---	---	---	424	424	16,410	16,834
Poultry, fresh or frozen	1Lb.	4,628	---	---	---	4,628	181,785	186,413
Hides and skins	No.	---	---	---	247	247	11,367	11,611
Beans, dry edible	1Lb.	100	147	764	64	64	2,524	3,599
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned	1Lb.	2,523	---	---	---	2,523	2,210,732	2,213,255
Crude rubber and allied gums	1Lb.	---	---	---	6/	6/	2,569	1,509

Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 116 of the Agricultural Act of 1919, and Sec. 302 of Title III, P.L. 480, for the Commodity Credit Corporation. Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans to foreign governments.

Bulgur wheat under Title II; 224,657,000 lbs. bulgur wheat and 16,033,000 lbs. rolled wheat under Title III, donations.

The minister, whom paragraph 10 of whom section 61 contains, may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

The quantity of non-tropical agricultural exports is included in the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relied upon as soybean and cottonseed oil, cottonseed oil, vegetable oil, shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil, and animal and dairy milk fat.

Table 9.—U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1963
(Preliminary—partly estimated)

Commodity	Title I Sales for foreign currency			Title II Famine and other emergency relief			Title III Foreign donations 1/ 1/			Title IV Barter 2/ 2/			P.L. 87-195 Sec. 102 sales for foreign specify credit aid 3/ 3/			Total agricultural exports under Government programs 4/ 4/		
-- Million dollars --																		
Wheat.....	632.0	87.0			1.8	9.8	8.0	2.5										
Wheat flour	60.8	23.1			51.6	1.6	.6	.6										
Corn.....	30.6	9.9			17.1													
Grain sorghums	3.3	2.1			13.2													
Barley.....	10.4	1.0			.6													
Corn meal.....					17.1													
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked.....					5/	11.2												
Rice, milled.....	80.7	.1																
Cotton, running bale.....	137.0																	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	22.0																	
Soybeans.....																		
Lard.....	.2																	
Tallow, edible and inedible	18.1																	
Soybean oil.....	15.7																	
Cottonseed oil.....	12.0	3.1			8/	4.0												
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil.....																		
Oilcake and meal.....																		
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal.....																		
Essential oils.....																		
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	12.3																	
Milk, whole dried.....	2.7																	
Milk, nonfat dry.....	1.3	16.9																
Cheese.....	.1	.1				10.4												
Butter.....	.2	1.5																
Anhydrous milk fat.....	9/																	
Infants' and dietetic foods.....																		
Poultry, fresh or frozen.....	1.3																	
Hides and skins.....																		
Beans, dry edible.....	.8	1.4																
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....	.2																	
Crude rubber and allied gums.....																		
Other agricultural commodities.....																		
Total agricultural exports.....		1,071.7			158.7	182.4	56.6	55.6										

^{1/} Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1960 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 1480. ^{2/} The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 1480; and other legislation. ^{3/} AID programs, principally sales for foreign currency.

^{4/} Total Agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

^{5/} Bulgar wheat under Title II and \$10.1 million for bulgar wheat and \$1.1 million for rolled wheat under Title III, donations.

^{6/} The excess of the Government portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation or classification procedures.

^{7/} The value shown for wheat cereals to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

^{8/} Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. ^{9/} Less than \$50,000.

Shipments under Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales, totaled \$56 million, 4 percent of total program exports, and included principally cotton, wheat and flour, soybeans, and rice. Under Title IV the U.S. Government is authorized to enter into agreements for delivery of surplus agricultural commodities for periods up to 10 years and credit periods may extend up to 20 years.

Agricultural products exported under P.L. 87-195, including sales for foreign currency and economic aid, amounted to \$14 million, 1 percent of total program exports. Principal commodities moved under this program were wheat and flour, rice, hides and skins, oilcake and meal, and soybeans.

Fiscal year 1962-63 agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs totaled \$3,545 million, 70 percent of total agricultural exports. Included in these commercial sales for dollars were substantial amounts of some commodities with Government assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. A separate report of exports under credit sales programs is presented in table 10. Commodities exported with the assistance of export payments or by sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices will be discussed in a later issue.

Dollar sales of oils and oilseeds amounted to \$693 million and led all other commodity groups. Nearly 90 percent of these commodities were sold for dollars, including soybeans totaling \$342 million and oilcake and meal, \$113 million.

Feed grains ranked second in sales for dollars, totaling \$646 million, nearly 90 percent of the exports of these commodities. Dollar sales of corn alone amounted to \$454 million.

Fruits and vegetables exported for dollars amounted to \$434 million, 98 percent of the total. Animals and animal products except dairy totaled \$427 million, 95 percent of total exports of these commodities; followed by tobacco (\$343 million, 91 percent), cotton (\$329 million, 67 percent), wheat and flour (\$278 million, 24 percent), rice (\$74 million, 46 percent), and dairy products (\$56 million, 34 percent).

It should be noted that the statistical reports of Government-financed exports show only those commodities which are exported under the programs. All other commodities in the various commodity groups are included in "Other agricultural commodities."

Table 10.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity,
year ending June 30, 1963 1/

Commodity	Export-Import Bank loans and medium term guarantees <u>2/</u>	CCC credit sales <u>3/</u>	Total credit sales
	<u>-- Million dollars --</u>		
Wheat.....	---	16.6	16.6
Corn.....	---	37.7	37.7
Grain sorghums.....	---	11.2	11.2
Oats.....	---	.2	.2
Barley.....	---	2.5	2.5
Tobacco.....	---	8.0	8.0
Cotton.....	<u>4/</u> 85.0	---	85.0
Total.....	85.0	76.2	161.2

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements during the period under Export-Import Bank loans (in which U.S. commercial banks participated at their own or at Export-Import Bank risk) and disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

4/ Included in the above amount is \$21.3 million for cotton under a credit of \$125 million for agricultural and other commodities to Japan. The total disbursed for agricultural commodities except cotton is not available.

Table 11.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity	June 1/	Value	Quantity	July-June 1/	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS							
Animals, live:							
Cattle	No.	1	2	698	909	19	20
Poultry, live -							
Baby chicks	No.	1,822	2,268	522	942	17,978	22,789
Other live poultry	Lb.	272	317	146	137	2,246	3,331
Other	2/	2/	619	1,86	2/	2/	6,330
Total animals, live				1,985	2,474	—	21,068
Dairy products:							
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	577	942	480	532	4,405	7,349
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	206	184	64	55	1,894	6,449
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	717	2,970	356	926	8,149	38,156
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,492	1,337	1,004	769	18,898	16,334
Milk -							
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	5,864	6,964	1,398	1,570	44,682	50,197
Dried whole	Lb.	2,256	753	1,338	513	14,378	34,262
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations	Lb.	6,285	10,761	954	1,328	67,653	68,565
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	77,738	91,218	6,969	6,386	812,202	991,107
Other	2/	2/	381	253	2/	2/	73,485
Total dairy products				12,944	12,322	—	128,460
Fats, oils, and greases:							
Lard	Lb.	50,530	24,249	4,803	2,234	4,32,879	44,4276
Tallow, edible	Lb.	2,271	350	152	33	5,624	4,716
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	507	732	42	100	8,063	5,864
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	165,517	152,869	10,689	9,905	1,625,892	1,436,673
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	15,822	20,675	1,203	2,092	202,278	222,354
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	234,497	207,875	16,896	14,375	2,226,736	2,113,883
Meat and meat products:							
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,575	1,655	1,083	714	27,287	25,352
Pork	Lb.	7,345	11,467	2,242	3,280	64,326	101,608
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,526	1,612	1,374	956	19,419	19,194
Variety meats	Lb.	11,635	13,171	2,379	2,586	123,817	144,071
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,305	888	584	431	14,246	11,933
Total meat and products (except poultry).: Lb.		24,386	28,793	7,662	7,967	249,095	302,158
Poultry products:							
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	1,148	655	1,094	723	9,622	5,226
Eggs in the shell -							
Hatching	Doz.	574	806	575	738	8,299	8,845
Other	Doz.	93	579	35	229	3,874	6,182
Poultry meat -							
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	40,071	12,332	10,779	3,330	258,543	150,513
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,074	809	1,044	337	34,987	30,379
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	537	926	196	299	6,495	5,521
Canned	Lb.	278	895	118	200	9,066	10,010
Total poultry products				13,841	5,856	—	100,765

Continued -

Table 11.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity	June 1/	Value	Quantity	June 1/	Value
	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
<u>Other animal products:</u>							
Feathers, crude	Lb.	232	180	224	78	2,239	1,687
Cotton	Lb.	336	327	670	727	3,824	2,609
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	538	501	186	122	7,392	7,410
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	1,052	906	7,944	5,249	11,450	7,038
Honey	Lb.	464	1,538	84	283	18,784	2,388
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	937	877	898	868	12,196	83,948
Other	2/	2/	1,481	1,550	2/	13,320	11,126
Total other animal products	—	—	11,487	8,877	—	16,148	16,242
Total animals and animal products	—	—	—	—	—	125,737	121,943
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>							
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured:</u>							
Cotton	R.Bale	425	244	58,250	33,466	4,753	3,632
Linters	R.Bale	17	35	5,739	1,003	256	326
Total cotton and linters	R.Bale	442	279	58,989	34,477	5,009	3,958
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>							
<u>Canned -</u>							
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	7,484	7,226	1,158	1,101	125,616	146,412
Peaches	Lb.	8,418	4,791	962	575	238,023	286,325
Pears	Lb.	622	676	104	115	10,719	11,190
Pineapple	Lb.	11,844	7,830	1,878	1,193	91,397	102,761
Other	Lb.	2,203	3,077	393	531	45,896	48,929
Total canned fruits	Lb.	30,571	23,600	4,495	3,515	511,679	595,617
<u>Dried -</u>							
Prunes	Lb.	4,975	3,109	959	662	85,846	86,662
Raisins and currants	Lb.	4,729	3,318	809	619	127,893	90,363
Other	Lb.	869	829	310	301	20,691	19,098
Total dried fruits	Lb.	10,573	7,256	2,078	1,582	237,433	196,223
<u>Fresh -</u>							
Apple	Lb.	5,611	3,624	506	353	225,167	139,313
Berries	Lb.	5,247	6,180	955	1,093	22,965	4,022
Grapefruit	Lb.	19,525	13,878	973	1,245	228,210	160,069
Grape	Lb.	4,743	5,194	925	1,032	164,717	200,215
Lemons and limes	Lb.	14,727	36,883	984	3,382	202,717	154,978
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	56,719	53,976	4,430	5,330	438,250	370,505
Pears	Lb.	117	169	12	23	68,203	70,758
Other	Lb.	45,591	56,534	2,259	3,221	163,478	170,543
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	152,280	176,238	11,744	15,679	1,511,717	9,822
Fruit juices -							
Grapefruit	Gal.	979	306	558	286	7,418	6,593
Orange	Gal.	1,629	658	2,247	1,908	13,563	13,202
Other	Gal.	1,795	1,224	1,568	1,351	14,962	14,628
Total fruit juices	Gal.	4,403	2,188	4,353	3,545	35,943	34,123
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	1,122	2,335	181	420	9,979	17,003
Other	—	—	—	—	2/	2/	—
Total fruits and preparations	—	—	23,113	25,087	—	—	282,008

Table 11.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity 1962	Value 1962	June 1/ 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1963	Value 1963	June 1/ 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1961-62	Value 1961-62	June 1/ 1,000 dollars
Grains and preparations:										
Feed grains and products -										
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	10,172	5,039	12,328	5,116	82,081	64,420	100,050	70,933	
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	39,147	43,245	48,369	57,377	391,084	396,664	4,86,754	514,549	
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,663	7,628	9,702	8,951	7,798	118,815	96,264	134,626	
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	6,206	893	6,722	692	18,626	22,840	16,552	13,492	
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,526	1,415	71,871	72,173	17,172	14,830	696,560	736,666	
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	214	260	472	582	2,328	3,010	5,079	5,961	
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,646	5,457	1,52	232	33,670	40,966	1,450	1,732	
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	359	413	1,431	1,931	4,722	4,589	19,192	20,824	
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,507	4,090	4,06	347	47,974	46,046	3,896	4,089	
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	2,952	907	335	128	32,225	22,028	3,858	2,700	
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,569	1,463	77,667	75,363	17,703	15,359	720,035	771,972	
Rice -										
Hulled, including donations	Lb.	182,282	99,395	12,520	6,765	2,033,277	2,405,356	132,399	161,485	
Paddy or rough	Lb.	151	3,136	39	209	8,752	28,719	759	2,054	
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	183,277	101,433	12,559	7,064	2,038,965	2,424,023	133,158	163,539	
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,637	2,058	2,096	2,673	7,493	20,652	10,109	27,478	
Wheat and grain, including donations -										
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	48,201	39,129	87,896	71,151	608,079	535,069	1,093,559	973,388	
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,555	4,607	13,583	18,535	47,771	44,536	192,089	184,493	
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	56,278	19,725	101,472	89,686	217,815	637,502	1,285,648	1,157,281	
Bakery products	Lb.	844	885	347	367	13,840	11,406	5,050	4,661	
Other	—	2	—	698	652	2/	2/	0	0	
Total grains and preparations	—	—	—	194,846	175,805	—	—	2,123,569	2,135,188	
Oilseeds and products:										
Oils, edible and inedible -										
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	37,342	16,156	5,731	1,846	353,254	365,379	50,836	45,734	
Soybean oil	Lb.	165,476	77,710	20,605	8,501	872,565	1,235,269	109,131	127,527	
Other	Lb.	12,612	8,244	2,220	1,206	120,702	114,827	21,491	17,971	
Total oils (except essential) .	Lb.	215,730	102,110	28,556	11,593	1,347,521	1,715,475	181,458	161,232	
Oilseeds -										
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	384	363	1,295	1,060	1,502	4,335	5,068	13,237	
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	11,912	15,608	30,758	41,207	147,473	171,001	374,229	441,500	
Other	Lb.	2,92	29,127	282	1,697	172,084	282,700	9,097	15,232	
Total oilseeds	—	—	—	32,335	43,764	—	—	388,394	469,269	
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	90	145	6,252	11,097	994	1,571	65,952	116,342	
Total oilseeds and products	—	—	—	67,143	66,154	—	—	635,804	777,543	
Tobacco, unmanufactured:										
Burley	Lb.	5,907	5,937	4,876	4,321	39,079	46,095	32,648	38,495	
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	662	405	788	756	5,259	4,389	9,150	8,228	
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	562	1,556	281	794	22,377	17,801	11,607	9,616	
Flue-cured	Lb.	30,336	30,808	22,960	22,216	423,778	371,457	336,359	303,392	
Maryland	Lb.	383	873	332	718	10,664	11,391	8,482	8,767	
Other	Lb.	985	1,370	616	646	18,853	22,821	9,245	9,964	
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	38,835	40,949	29,853	29,451	520,010	473,954	407,491	378,462	

Continued -

Table 11.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	June 1/		July-June 1/	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Vegetables and vegetables:</u>					
Canned—	Lb.	15,838	11,638	3,727	2,471
Asparagus	Lb.	1,288	1,167	225	216
Soups	Lb.	1,674	3,540	166	287
Tomato juice	Lb.	420	1,001	93	184
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	42	86	6	10
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	3,508	3,974	531	660
Other	Lb.	22,771	21,406	4,748	3,828
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	23,879	23,078	1,881	1,683
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	15,600	12,146	937	782
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	15,600	12,146	937	782
Fresh—	Lb.	11,020	10,300	479	494
Lettuce	Lb.	13,265	11,852	536	516
Onions	Lb.	50,940	63,167	1,478	1,182
Potatoes, white	Lb.	13,861	14,985	1,408	1,471
Tomatoes	Lb.	39,827	37,028	2,262	1,774
Other	Lb.	128,913	137,332	6,163	5,437
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	1,260	1,153	245	258
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	1,788	689	743	420
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	536	276	350	250
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	—	—	1,296	1,272
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	16,363	13,930
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	—	—	—	—
<u>Other vegetable products:</u>					
Coffee	Lb.	2,007	1,635	2,570	1,606
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	191	269	138	213
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	847	629	1,248	1,269
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	S.Ton.	66	.09	4,330	5,707
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	95	115	777	756
Hops	Lb.	537	373	345	262
Nursery and greenhouse stock	Lb.	3,882	2/	4,690	1,204
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	3,411	4,132	658	870
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	—	279	210	164
Spices	Lb.	—	—	3,675	3,616
Other, including donations	Lb.	—	—	—	—
Total other vegetable products	Lb.	—	—	15,643	15,583
Total vegetable products	Lb.	—	—	—	—
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	—	—	—	—

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Reported in value only.
 Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 12.--U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963

Commodity exported	Unit	:	July 1/		Value 1,000 dollars
			1962	Quantity	
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:	No.	:	Thousands	Thousands	
Cattle	No.	:	1	2	372
Poultry, live -	Lb.	:	1,290	2,315	337
Baby chicks	Lb.	:	1,169	401	82
Other live poultry	2/	:	2/	2/	814
Other	---	:	---	---	1,665
Total animals, live	---	:	---	---	2,149
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	:	607	1,613	505
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	:	207	4,098	96
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	:	559	1,048	269
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	:	1,119	1,874	726
Milk -					
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	:	3,960	5,167	919
Dried whole	Lb.	:	639	1,745	454
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations	Lb.	:	5,375	4,561	816
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	:	88,895	112,018	7,103
Other	2/	:	2/	2/	296
Total dairy products	---	:	---	---	11,284
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	:	38,243	52,387	3,480
Tallow, edible	Lb.	:	232	30	22
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	:	375	655	70
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	:	110,759	150,805	7,787
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	:	9,039	28,115	592
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	:	158,648	231,992	11,951
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	:	1,852	1,947	926
Pork	Lb.	:	6,340	8,137	1,893
Sausage casings	Lb.	:	1,356	1,875	1,152
Variety meats	Lb.	:	10,021	11,432	2,015
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	:	1,135	1,344	452
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	:	20,704	24,735	6,438
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	:	596	546	592
Eggs in the shell -					600
Hatching	Doz.	:	433	609	428
Other	Doz.	:	125	419	46
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	:	18,898	12,085	5,104
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	:	1,972	1,287	684
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	:	440	513	124
Canned	Lb.	:	837	1,297	294
Total poultry products	---	:	---	---	7,272

Continued -

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	1962	Quantity	July 1/	Value
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Other animal products:</u>					
Feathers, crude	Lb.	121	79	152	97
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	263	255	706	610
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	423	930	120	237
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	No.	1,004	958	7,518	5,726
Honey	Lb.	674	1,545	113	292
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	658	725	546	709
Total other animal products	2/	---	2/	1,310	1,222
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	10,585	8,893
Total	---	---	---	49,135	56,619
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured:</u>					
Cotton	R. Bale	464	183	65,821	25,009
Linters	R. Bale	9	34	373	940
Total cotton and linters	R. Bale	473	217	66,194	25,949
Fruits and preparations:					
<u>Canned -</u>					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	8,796	7,160	1,357	1,098
Peaches	Lb.	5,118	3,796	609	499
Pears	Lb.	810	388	110	69
Pineapples	Lb.	10,789	10,628	1,446	1,488
Other	Lb.	2,163	1,975	397	355
Total canned fruits	Lb.	27,976	23,947	3,949	3,509
<u>Dried -</u>					
Prunes	Lb.	4,240	4,430	925	921
Raisins and currants	Lb.	6,551	6,158	1,022	1,101
Other	Lb.	521	571	354	212
Total dried fruits	Lb.	11,712	11,159	2,201	2,234
<u>Fresh -</u>					
Apples	Lb.	3,151	2,589	249	247
Berries	Lb.	3,861	2,434	685	481
Grapefruit	Lb.	11,685	10,130	617	888
Grapes	Lb.	9,149	9,001	1,387	1,316
Lemons and limes	Lb.	15,919	30,568	1,071	2,755
Oranges & tangerines	Lb.	49,515	48,399	3,849	4,624
Pears	Lb.	3,895	764	369	73
Other	Lb.	52,043	57,316	2,02	3,170
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	149,218	161,201	11,129	13,554
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	690	443	544	438
Orange	Gal.	1,349	918	2,107	2,286
Other	Gal.	1,389	1,605	1,458	1,724
Total fruit juices	Gal.	3,428	2,966	4,109	4,448
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	1,912	1,607	339	351
Other	2/	2/	2/	339	209
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	22,166	24,305

Continued -

Table 12.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	1962	Quantity	1963	Value	July 1/	1962	Value	1963
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>									
Feed grains and products -									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,469	1,443	5,476	1,295				
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	33,327	35,555	41,001	48,013				
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	9,609	8,877	10,975	10,468				
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,053	1,501	1,448	1,122				
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,218	1,182	58,940	60,893				
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	274	237	601	485				
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	4,086	3,954	173	168				
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	172	357	736	1,480				
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,051	5,356	358	453				
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	2,147	898	260	122				
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,246	1,224	61,688	62,606				
Rice -									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	145,383	244,283	10,215	16,182				
Paddy or rough	Lb.	37	406	4	38				
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	145,407	244,547	10,219	16,220				
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,532	638	3,492	820				
Wheat and flour, including donations -									
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	38,097	54,888	68,178	91,402				
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,026	2,366	11,275	10,194				
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	45,056	60,330	79,453	101,596				
Bakery products	Lb.	695	856	286	344				
Other	--	2/	2/	680	1,157				
Total grains and preparations	--	--	--	155,198	182,743				
<u>Oilseeds and products:</u>									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	55,304	16,014	7,947	2,042				
Soybean oil	Lb.	170,357	81,187	18,634	8,537				
Other	Lb.	8,381	13,984	1,290	1,830				
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	234,042	111,185	27,871	12,409				
Oilseeds -									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	194	240	648	720				
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	8,124	14,254	20,902	38,175				
Other	Lb.	13,756	30,670	680	1,426				
Total oilseeds	--	--	--	22,230	40,321				
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	77	121	5,606	9,500				
Total oilseeds and products	--	--	--	55,707	62,230				
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>									
Burley	Lb.	4,804	1,909	4,264	1,549				
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	404	515	660	901				
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	546	1,575	302	878				
Flue-cured	Lb.	26,855	26,200	20,441	19,269				
Maryland	Lb.	720	1,832	629	1,140				
Other	Lb.	1,296	1,124	651	690				
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	34,625	33,215	26,947	24,376				

Continued -

Table 12.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	1962	Quantity	1963	Value	1962	Value	1963
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	1,000	dollars	1,000
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>								
Canned -								
Asparagus	Lb.	8,013	10,462	1,757	2,653			
Soups	Lb.	1,138	1,997	202	303			
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,309	2,769	134	220			
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	730	779	164	162			
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	114	41	15	6			
Other	Lb.	3,167	3,721	423	492			
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	14,471	19,369	2,695	3,826			
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	39,446	62,000	2,896	4,629			
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	14,282	3,899	822	259			
Fresh -								
Lettuce	Lb.	3,705	5,246	154	314			
Onions	Lb.	6,129	8,521	235	374			
Potatoes, white	Lb.	28,750	48,862	828	982			
Tomatoes	Lb.	9,786	12,434	1,143	1,462			
Other	Lb.	17,531	16,744	999	953			
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	65,901	91,707	3,259	4,085			
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	1,779	1,762	307	354			
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,608	1,490	741	681			
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	795	262	521	218			
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	970	1,280			
Total vegetables and preparations		---	---	12,311	15,342			
<u>Other vegetable products:</u>								
Coffee	Lb.	1,654	1,971	2,174	2,191			
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	388	445	227	426			
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	603	527	1,031	1,114			
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	Lb.	72	95	4,398	5,525			
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	106	83	724	582			
Hops	Lb.	328	155	197	111			
Nursery and greenhouse stock	Lb.	2/	2/	286	316			
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	3,729	5,513	1,421	775			
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	4,936	4,580	791	1,031			
Spices	Lb.	691	290	225	200			
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	2,825	5,252			
Total other vegetable products		---	---	14,299	17,523			
Total vegetable products		---	---	352,822	353,468			
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	---	401,957	410,087			
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	---	1,289,521	1,385,050			
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	1,691,478	1,795,137			

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Reported in value only.
 3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 13.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity 1962 :	Value 1963 :	Quantity 1962 :	Value 1963 :	Quantity 1961-62 :	Value 1962-63 :	Quantity July-June 1/	Value 1961-62 :
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	44	31	3,684	1,855	1,181	1,217	108,121	106,273
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	539	629	18	18	6,374	6,142
Horses	No.	2/	2/	342	427	3	3	4,314	4,925
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	3/	62	91	3/	3/	997	1,060
Total animals, live				1,627	3,005			110,806	118,409
Dairy products:									
Butter	Lb.	139	108	74	59	909	759	426	352
Cheese -	Lb.	425	660	208	320	4,163	4,540	2,023	2,242
Blue-mold	Lb.	657	787	194	216	2,334	2,550	741	754
Cheddar	Lb.	644	843	274	367	6,820	7,399	2,944	3,216
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	887	588	389	260	16,076	19,494	8,897	9,646
Pecorino	Lb.	980	1,078	522	559	16,170	17,576	8,901	9,256
Swiss	Lb.	2,526	2,663	977	1,051	29,343	30,803	11,874	12,383
Other	Lb.	6,119	6,617	2,564	2,773	74,906	82,362	35,380	37,597
Total cheese	Lb.	7,917	7,561	1,561	1,379	100,353	87,610	18,087	15,737
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	3/	3/	22	119	3/	3/	215	1139
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	4,221	4,340			54,108	54,825
Total dairy products									
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):									
Calf skins	Lb.	741	818	443	257	5,621	5,870	3,322	2,644
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,159	1,741	202	249	21,352	14,621	4,097	2,230
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,277	2,056	1,314	1,261	26,087	24,780	15,468	13,980
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	5,855	3,583	2,261	1,324	61,942	49,732	27,062	19,428
Other 4/	Lb.	1,281	3,708	1,409	1,415	36,459	38,377	18,861	17,274
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	13,313	12,106	5,629	4,506	151,461	133,380	68,810	55,556
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	59,696	71,075	18,371	22,545	695,026	929,483	224,942	293,376
Other	Lb.	9,380	7,503	3,329	2,432	93,209	99,266	33,987	32,108
Total beef and veal	Lb.	69,076	78,578	21,700	24,977	788,235	1,028,710	258,929	325,484
Poultry, goat, and lamb	Lb.	2,961	6,082	553	1,340	61,485	89,762	12,600	19,814
Pork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,251	2,588	1,279	950	42,089	36,588	15,522	13,987
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	12,142	9,993	8,399	6,728	125,154	135,480	92,509	97,309
Other	Lb.	2,377	2,181	1,216	1,334	26,420	36,430	15,365	18,234
Total pork	Lb.	17,770	14,662	10,893	9,012	193,963	206,998	123,376	129,530
Sausage casings	Lb.	2/	5,559	1,536	1,258	2/	2/	14,462	16,672
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	8,218	5,559	2,996	1,594	68,383	82,607	21,932	22,211
Total meat and products (except poultry).				37,678	38,181			431,299	514,411
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	0	2/	0	1	6	6	6	5
Eggs in the shell	Lb.	33	56	39	95	1,264	1,701	709	940
Poultry meat	Lb.	18	6	117	111	331	204	587	397
Total poultry products					156	107		1,302	1,342

Continued -

Table 13.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Quantity 1962 :	Quantity 1963 :	Value 1962 :	Value 1963 :	Quantity 1961-62 :	Quantity 1962-63 :	Value 1961-62 :	Value 1962-63 :
SUPPLEMENTARY		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):	L.Ton.	16	3	238	209	76	59	4,041	3,959
40's to 56's	Lb.	2,065	1,889	643	662	2,784	3,324	7,942	8,916
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	8,024	7,960	1,179	1,088	3/	3/	1,183	1,057
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,766	2,250	1,892	1,238	325	1,892	3,187	4,435
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	12,855	12,099	1,941	1,717	26,665	14,3,652	11,185	14,919
Total, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	12,855	12,099	8,012	8,013	21,059	27,211	27,112	87,398
Total wool,	G.Lb.							20,653	21,215
Other animal products:									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	Lb.	212	277	643	662	2,784	3,324	7,942	8,916
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	2/	3/	23	68	3/	3/	3/	1,183	1,057
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible									
Feathers, crude	Lb.	192	380	361	362	5,25	5,25	8,271	4,165
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	604	570	314	497	533	10,873	9,387	7,260
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	507	762	93	30	7,180	4,523	6,910	550
Honey	Lb.	842	3/	816	953	3/	3/	895	550
Other								9,405	10,353
Total other animal products									
Total animals and animal products									
Total									
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)	Bale	1	5	117	681	158	136	27,488	24,113
Cotton	Bale	8	13	205	329	203	126	5,588	3,563
Linters	Bale	9	18	322	1,010	361	262	33,076	27,676
Total cotton and linters									
Fruits and preparations:									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	40	41	161	167	868	1,554	3,818	5,677
Berries	Lb.	6,505	3,994	858	521	49,930	51,074	6,998	6,766
Dates	Lb.	0	275	0	25	32,088	32,398	3,205	3,369
Figs	Lb.	3,244	721	198	46	27,959	14,550	2,339	1,281
Grapes (40 lb.)	Qu.Ft.	99	147	289	482	812	717	2,120	2,169
Melons	Lb.	12,749	4,679	489	121	173,430	215,316	6,632	7,367
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,748	809	2,917	1,432	15,727	11,949	24,021	21,196
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,219	4,128	983	837	45,590	4,8,295	8,483	9,572
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	7,413	10,190	897	1,170	111,953	103,681	13,149	12,675
Pineapple juice	Gal.	403	438	199	277	4,205	3,897	2,353	2,361
Other		3/	1,693	2,591	3/	3/	17,035	21,231	
Total fruits and preparations									
Total									
Grains and preparations:									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	610	294	860	380	14,974	1,969	19,450	2,781
Barley malt	Lb.	14,167	11,005	825	558	153,414	115,727	8,597	6,242
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	130	47	218	65	1,368	887	2,526	1,734
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	57	454	57	383	1,088	4,235	1,220	3,581
Rice	Lb.	4,597	16	255	2	28,309	4,431	1,522	289
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0	743	548	818	629
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	803	818	1,531	1,450	5,431	5,053	9,126	9,656
Wheat flour	Lb.	3,806	3,893	152	169	3,985	3,923	160	171
Other		3/	753	741	3/	3/	11,209	13,487	
Total grains and preparations									
Total									

Continued -

Continued -

Table 13.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63—Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Quantity 1962	Value 1963	June 1/ 1962	Quantity 1962	Value 1963	July-June 1/ 1962-63	Quantity 1961-62	Value 1962-63
	Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands dollars		Thousands	Thousands dollars		Thousands	Thousands dollars
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	0	22	0	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Brazil nuts	Lb.	3,621	2,683	671	520	32,913	198	191	116
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,355	3,794	1,255	1,408	58,467	25,974	8,575	6,827
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	8,072	7,075	897	868	117,383	69,363	23,85	26,686
Fistache nuts	Lb.	1,776	815	617	405	13,734	122,739	13,189	13,692
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	362	3/5	3/	3/	5,475	7,164
Total nuts and preparations	Lb.	—	—	3,802	3,560	3/	3/	7,115	7,847
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible —									
Cacao butter	Lb.	2,708	909	1,309	481	20,111	22,449	9,393	10,771
Carneuba wax	Lb.	234	1,251	147	529	9,431	12,317	5,207	5,327
Castor oil	Lb.	4,375	6,509	530	717	119,104	97,935	14,445	11,445
Coconut oil	Lb.	16,012	19,993	1,506	2,097	204,333	372,379	19,300	37,404
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	2,986	3,362	764	1,660	55,586	43,904	14,123	14,530
Palm oil	Lb.	1,168	2,562	110	233	56,621	28,800	5,388	2,570
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	8,962	4,282	972	537	88,862	85,542	9,801	9,577
Tung oil	Lb.	1,157	441	384	158	25,198	14,980	6,812	5,138
Other	Lb.	4,068	1,253	626	315	58,793	57,260	8,345	8,392
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	11,670	10,662	6,318	6,727	637,769	735,566	94,314	104,781
Oilseeds —									
Copra	Lb.	41,648	61,787	2,698	4,689	714,805	631,830	46,234	42,750
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,303	1,244	352	213	18,036	24,067	2,575	3,446
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	214	87	3/	3/	2,831	3,170
Total oilseeds	Lb.	—	—	3,264	1,089	—	—	51,640	49,366
Protein meal (oilcake and meal) —									
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	—	—	14,079	369	422	200,119	109,786	4,717
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S. Ton	416	482	46,669	72,952	4,266	4,754	468,170	552,252
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	23,317	33,511	2,531	5,530	263,438	270,223	27,704	36,226
Other	Lb.	—	—	860	400	3/	3/	7,120	5,861
Total sugar and related products	Lb.	—	—	50,060	78,972	—	—	503,294	591,339
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,205	1,321	615	665	10,013	10,499	5,367	5,520
Canned tomatoes; tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	4,124	3,560	363	379	196,392	149,424	16,099	12,951
Fresh or dried —	Lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cucumbers	Lb.	71	1	10	2/	58,768	57,208	2,310	3,436
Garlic	Lb.	790	844	127	131	16,275	16,372	2,422	3,426
Onions	Lb.	2,703	1,430	150	88	75,734	38,958	4,043	2,058
Potatoes, white	Lb.	7,929	1,343	165	23	87,068	91,193	1,853	1,851
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	3,760	1,147	339	99	237,85	238,504	17,495	20,598
Turnips and rutabegas	Lb.	518	42	9	3	96,448	74,978	2,216	1,564
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	657	835	104	133	14,363	13,915	2,101	2,260
Tapioca, cassava	Lb.	8,863	25,102	341	966	256,000	191,391	8,938	7,298
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,821	1,383	3/	3/	25,233	25,300
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,067	88,262

Continued

Table 13.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1962 and 1963 and July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63—Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	Quantity 1962 :	Value 1962 :	Quantity 1963 :	Value 1963 :	Quantity 1961-62 :	Value 1961-62 :
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:							
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hops	Lb.	0	3	741	900	2/	10,645
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	3	5	0	4	4,229	3,277
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,549	1,612	464	671	58	12,157
Nursery and greenhouse stock	No.	950	95	1,804	1,823	14,224	16,998
Seeds, field and garden	—	—	—	36	30	476,826	435,525
Spices	Lb.	2,541	2,367	668	762	3/	17,240
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	12,410	13,458	428	294	64,781	46,860
Wines	Gal.	937	1,055	7,726	7,985	165,334	161,944
Other	—	—	—	3,616	3,930	13,316	108,763
Total other vegetable products	—	—	—	620	1,023	3/	49,671
Total vegetable products	—	—	—	16,103	17,422	—	50,849
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	97,472	128,889	—	243,328
COMPLEMENTARY							
Bananas	—	—	—	7,110	6,654	5/	77,981
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	176,635	63,915	51,490	3,018,691	3/	944,832
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	229	388	304	3,050	6,049	4,139
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	82,785	52,417	16,682	12,076	681,351	632,761
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	7,916	8,711	1,210	1,361	117,101	103,060
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	1,883	7,163	2,093	1,352	64,933	21,348
Essential or distilled oils	—	—	—	1,275	1,757	3/	19,737
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	245	—	2,057	2,458	164	20,845
Rubber, crude	Lb.	64,158	57,283	15,850	12,850	932,363	958,360
Silk, raw	Lb.	329	171	1,595	1,178	5,783	4,697
Spices	Lb.	6,019	7,260	2,723	2,718	85,663	92,760
Tea	Lb.	8,019	7,155	3,622	3,138	119,881	121,762
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	16,851	14,558	8,247	7,632	185,018	198,694
Other complementary agricultural products	—	—	—	366	405	3/	6,315
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	127,181	105,559	—	1,713,452
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,698,863
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	287,064	205,662	—	3,761,250
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,778,785

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.

5/ Quantity reported in pounds beginning January 1, 1962 cannot be compared with bunches reported previously.

Table 14.--U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY		Unit	1962	Quantity	1963	Value	1962	Value	1963
			Thousands	Thousands		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</u>		No.	22	25	2,164	2,016	28	41	
Cattle, dutiable		No.	1	2	480	569	7	20	
Cattle, free (for breeding)		No.		1	421	501			
Horses	2/			3/	75	56			
Other (including live poultry)	3/		---	---	3,140	3,142			
Total animals, live	---								
<u>Dairy products:</u>									
Butter	Lb.		16	27	6	14			
Cheese -	Lb.		387	195	189	94			
Blue-mold			25	89	8	49			
Cheddar			334	305	144	133			
Edam and Gouda			1,020	1,075	480	473			
Pecorino			1,176	1,421	640	739			
Swiss			1,553	2,644	720	915			
Other									
Total cheese	4,495			5,729	2,181	2,403			
Casein or lactarene	Lb.		10,125	8,554	1,785	1,541			
Other	3/		3/	2/	1,326	1,284			
Total dairy products	---		---	---	3,972	4,284			
<u>Hides and skins, raw (except furs):</u>									
Calf skins	Lb.		861	713	475	303			
Cattle hides	Ib.		729	1,823	124	206			
Goat and kid skins	Ib.		1,803	2,016	1,047	1,321			
Sheep and lamb skins	Ib.		2,381	7,519	1,122	3,130			
Other 4/	Ib.		3,405	3,417	1,767	1,330			
Total hides and skins, raw	Ib.		9,179	15,278	4,535	6,290			
<u>Meat and meat products:</u>									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.		65,435	97,968	19,970	31,243			
Other	Ib.		7,742	12,176	2,664	3,930			
Total beef and veal	Ib.		73,177	110,144	22,634	35,173			
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Ib.		4,023	6,985	762	1,573			
Fork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.		2,890	2,638	1,113	912			
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Ib.		11,130	14,447	7,841	9,745			
Other	Ib.		2,372	3,209	1,308	1,710			
Total pork	Ib.		16,392	19,994	10,262	12,367			
Sausage casings	2/		2/	1,351	1,804	1,636			
Other (including meat extracts)	Ib.		6,214	6,671	1,804	2,194			
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---		---	---	36,813	52,943			
<u>Poultry products:</u>									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.		2/	31	1	1			
Eggs in the shell	Doz.		52	2/	28	41			
Poultry meat	Lb.		6	8	7	20			
Total poultry products	---		---	---	36	61			

Continued -

Table 14.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity	July 1/	Value
	1962	1963	1962	1963
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):				
40's to 56's	C.Lb.	1,221	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	9,550	710	dollars
Other wools	G.Lb.	1,589	6,108	1,008
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	12,760	2,199	4,131
				2,029
				7,168
Other animal products:				
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	L.Ton	5	4	240
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	244	330	950
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	--	2/	2/	32
Feathers, crude	Lb.	344	271	523
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	548	674	310
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	468	941	627
Honey	Lb.	740	388	58
Total other animal products	--	3/	3/	902
				2,161
Total animals and animal products	--	--	--	59,810
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS				
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):				
Cotton	Bale	1	3	268
Linters	Bale	16	23	466
Total cotton and linters	Bale	17	26	642
				838
Fruits and preparations:				
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	19	14	68
Berries	Lb.	3,492	4,909	552
Dates	Lb.	101	136	12
Figs	Lb.	1,078	1,292	65
Grapes (40 lb.)	Ca. Ft.	13	15	28
Melons	Lb.	3,797	845	35
Olives in brine	Cal.	1,093	967	1,953
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,494	5,408	1,049
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	9,752	8,403	1,146
Pineapple juice	Gal.	181	642	63
Other	--	3/	3/	1,445
Total fruits and preparations	--	--	--	2,271
Grains and preparations:				
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	201	270	277
Barley malt	Lb.	14,535	10,085	849
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	90	22	128
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	54	616	57
Rice	Lb.	1,692	18	95
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	15	23	27
Wheat flour	Ib.	0	0	0
Other	--	3/	3/	0
Total grains and preparations	--	--		1,024
				2,457

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963—Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	1962	Quantity	1963	Value	July 1/	1962	Value	1963
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars		1,000	dollars	1,000
<u>Nuts and preparations:</u>									
Almonds	Lb.	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Brazil nuts	Lb.	2,274	2,830	547	582				
Cashew nuts	Lb.	6,972	6,755	2,667	2,750				
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	7,899	10,917	867	1,319				
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,993	865	883	460				
Other	3/	3/	3/	212	178				
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	5,176	5,289				
<u>Oilseeds and products:</u>									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,154	813	564	429				
Carnauba wax	Lb.	882	1,464	426	600				
Castor oil	Lb.	3,922	5,794	479	674				
Coconut oil	Lb.	15,523	38,652	1,511	4,080				
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,089	2,115	1,139	961				
Palm oil	Lb.	0	0	4	0				
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	8,237	5,310	867	728				
Tung oil	Lb.	4,54	3,322	170	1,185				
Other	Lb.	5,175	1,654	772	351				
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	39,784	59,724	5,932	9,008				
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	66,496	32,368	4,313	2,429				
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,685	754	257	154				
Other	3/	3/	3/	216	141				
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	4,786	2,724				
<u>Protein meal (oilcake and meal)</u>									
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	10,962	12,095				
<u>Sugar and related products:</u>									
Cane sugar	S. Ton	483	426	54,923	64,346				
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	24,177	26,429	2,671	4,045				
Other	3/	3/	3/	399	552				
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	57,993	68,943				
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,176	1,001	625	524				
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	4,347	3,819	354	26				
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	111	166	8	20				
Garlic	Lb.	361	872	49	111				
Onions	Lb.	2,430	2,147	125	123				
Potatoes, white	Lb.	1,525	0	44	0				
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	486	224	33	17				
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	478	117	10	2				
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	684	1,047	115	169				
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	11,049	13,674	412	530				
Other	3/	3/	3/	1,342	1,556				
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	3,117	3,478				

Continued -

Table 14.--U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	1962	Quantity	July 1/	Value
SUPPLEMENTARY			Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars
<u>Other vegetable products:</u>					
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	Lb.	---	0	827	876
Hops	L.Ton	4	2	0	2
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	Gal.	1,772	1,268	2,116	5,96
Malt liquors	No.	3,556	845	49	2,267
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	3/	3/	719	21
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	2,037	2,854	239	1,167
Spices	Lb.	12,072	14,857	7,429	260
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Gal.	840	1,052	3,123	8,537
Wines	---	3/	3/	629	3,717
Other	---	---	---	15,838	1,429
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	102,595	18,862
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	162,405	196,573
<u>TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS</u>					
COMPLEMENTARY					
Bananas	Lb.	285,379	286,113	6,344	6,971
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	222,726	267,163	70,394	78,366
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	220	418	248	558
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	87,413	32,231	17,587	7,477
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	9,031	8,074	1,337	1,247
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	10,224	4,827	1,718	1,976
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	1,225	1,871
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton	10	14	2,309	3,591
Rubber, crude	Lb.	83,082	57,620	20,715	13,275
Silk, raw	Lb.	343	229	1,725	1,485
Spices	Lb.	8,545	7,263	3,622	2,479
Tea	Lb.	11,303	9,293	4,770	4,052
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	9,593	28,183	4,916	14,965
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/	3/	399	424
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	138,039	138,737
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	300,444	335,315
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	1,027,906	1,169,637
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	1,328,350	1,504,952

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-June 1962-63

Country	Agricultural				Agricultural			
	Exports	Total	Imports	Suppl- etary	Country	Exports	Total	Imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Compre- hensive monetary		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Greenland	0	0	0	0	Iceland	3,464	870	148
Canada	517,445	185,530	179,649	5,881	Sweden	44,449	2,687	2,569
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	52	0	0	0	Norway	39,654	1,693	1,652
Mexico	77,874	257,790	194,972	62,818	Denmark	71,786	63,979	63,805
Guatemala	9,978	66,757	12,234	54,523	United Kingdom	367,442	28,062	18,269
El Salvador	7,056	36,868	4,636	32,232	Ireland	34,709	29,652	28,459
Honduras	4,322	26,647	3,822	22,825	Unidentified W. Europe 2/	0	0	0
Nicaragua	4,437	29,675	15,287	14,388	East Germany	0	0	0
Costa Rica	5,073	40,016	10,081	29,935	Austria	2,452	13	13
Panama, Republic of	10,589	12,129	1,176	10,953	Czechoslovakia	15,962	982	873
Cuba	13,351	9,676	9,676	0	Hungary	3,492	1,049	933
Haiti	7,416	18,896	9,808	9,088	Switzerland	1,887	371	310
Dominican Republic	17,706	129,077	99,303	29,774	Poland and Danzig	53,369	12,312	9,801
Colombia	20,036	218,017	9,031	208,986	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	19,529	1,007	991
Venezuela	6,747	6,673	417	16,256	Estonia	0	0	0
Ecuador	6,447	65,933	9,171	56,762	Latvia	5,976	114	114
Peru	20,246	84,912	62,332	22,580	Lithuania	0	0	0
Bolivia	12,024	1,655	984	671	Portugal	85,585	27,748	27,581
Chile	31,015	5,727	5,585	142	Gibraltar	3,087	1,316	811
Brazil	109,464	451,594	101,642	349,592	Malta and Gozo	669	20	1
Paraguay	3,521	5,965	4,937	1,028	Free Territory of Trieste	441	63	51
Uruguay	2,996	18,161	17,921	240	Yugoslavia	133,995	36,228	34,993
Argentina	2,659	99,765	68,456	31,309	Albania	16,101	4,184	3,513
Total L. A. Republics	426,957	1,595,933	603,471	954,662	Greece	140	0	0
Other Latin America:					Romania	170	255	230
British Honduras	2,029	395	339	56	Bulgaria	91	861	577
Canal Zone	874	185	147	38	Turkey	45,430	63,191	60,633
Bermuda	5,520	116	106	10	Cyprus	2,206	743	298
Bahamas	8,390	1,562	1,544	18	Total Europe (excl. EEC)	1,105,134	318,479	295,919
Jamaica	12,443	22,720	21,113	1,607	European Economic Com- munity (Common Market):			
Leeward and Windward Is.	1,830	1,132	658	474	Netherlands	344,121	78,909	64,355
Barbados	2,025	2,354	2,354	0	Belgium and Luxembourg	119,471	10,598	9,106
Trinidad and Tobago	11,257	9,009	5,585	3,424	France	84,575	50,053	44,655
Netherlands Antilles	8,791	67	1/	67	West Germany	347,979	29,152	26,750
French West Indies	753	11,640	11,378	262	Italy	173,161	66,613	62,376
British Guiana	3,084	10,588	10,430	158	Total E. E. C.	1,069,604	235,325	207,242
Surinam	2,514	585	136	449				28,083
French Guiana	68	1/	0	1/				
Falkland Islands	1/	0	0	0				
Total Latin America	1,86,535	1,656,286	695,261	961,025	Total Europe	2,174,728	553,804	503,161
								50,643

Continued -

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-June 1962-63—Continued

Country	Agricultural				Agricultural			
	Exports	Total	Imports	Suppl-	Exports	Total	Imports	Suppl-
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	mentary		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	mentary
Asia:								
Syrian Arab Republic	646	3,045	428		2,617	New Zealand and W. Samoa	6,776	146,850
Lebanon	6,817	4,108	2,195		1,913	British W. Pacific Is.	577	1,609
Iraq	2,432	7,959	2,656		5,303	French Pacific Islands	897	268
Iran	32,370	14,856	13,732		1,124	Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	801	0
Israel	57,203	1,272	1,092		180	Total Australia and Oceania		
Palestine	4	0	0		0	Oceania	11,021	393,168
Jordan	14,267	10	10		0	Africa		
Kuwait	3,549	0	0		6	Morocco	28,583	2,210
Saudia Arabia	11,353	6	0		518	Algeria	33,560	477
Other Arabia Pen. States ..	893	617	99		52	Tunisia	26,855	1,520
Aden	1,063	61	9		0	Libya	935	1
State of Bahrain	1,515	0	0		54	United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	149,449	13,111
Afghanistan	138	1,574	1,220		0	Sudan	4,508	946
Goa, Damaco, and Diu	0	0	0		0	Canary Islands	3,570	20
India	348,359	72,605	45,649		26,956	Other Spanish Africa	147	6
Pakistan	125,346	21,585	14,159		7,426	Federal Rep. of Cameroon	576	4,676
Nepal	0	0	0		0	Other W. Equatorial Africa	61	1
Ceylon	9,528	32,784	2		32,782	Other Western Africa	10,823	27,378
Burma	672	453	153		0	Ghana	8,299	99
Thailand	10,293	35,066	8,033		27,033	Federation of Nigeria	7,437	43,424
Viet-Nam	32,476	2,184	226		1,958	British West Africa	35,573	0
Laos	713	0	0		0	Madeira Islands	1,453	39
Cambodia	888	6,004	0		6,000	Angola	588	1,414
Federation of Malaya	5,950	100,820	2,060		98,760	Other W. Portuguese Africa	2,204	38,187
Singapore, State of	5,859	8,328	158		8,170	Liberia	175	2,232
Republic of Indonesia	53,386	70,797	1,280		69,517	Republic of the Congo	7,337	22,488
Rep. of the Philippines	48,327	261,373	253,359		8,014	Somali Republic	23,438	34,031
Macao	362	0	0		0	Ethiopia	454	5,545
Other Southern & E. Asia	1	0	0		0	French Somaliland	2,979	200
China (Incl. Manchuria)	0	2	2		0	Seychelles & Dependencies	120	256
Outer Mongolia	0	2,800	2,767		33	Mauritius & Dependencies	3	104
North Korea	0	0	0		0	British East Africa	113	3,278
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0		2,430	Mozambique	4,883	3,273
Hong Kong	111,476	3,260	830		1,958	Malagasy Republic	2,435	59,064
Taiwan	39,706	2,272	1,958		314	Republic of South Africa	2864	6,222
Japan	75,672	30,083	25,416		4,664	Rhodesia & Nyasaland Fed.	15,347	1,362
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	510,989	45,906	20,981		24,925		16,004	17,321
	15,202	0	0		0		1,285	2,058
Total Asia		1,522,955	729,830		300,077	Total Africa	336,626	392,609
Australia and Oceania	31,610	241,720	241,216		504			311,160
New Guinea	360	2,721	0		2,721	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES		
1/ Less than \$500.								
2/ Not available by countries.								

Australia and Oceania:
Australia

New Guinea

1/ Less than \$500.
2/ Not available by countries.

5,024,372 3,911,227 2,212,364 1,698,863

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-May 1962-63

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country,
July-May 1962-63—Continued

Country	Agricultural				Agricultural			
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports	
	Total	Supplementary	Total	Supplementary	Total	Supplementary	Total	Supplementary
Asia:	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars				
Syrian Arab Republic	620	2,789	414	2,375	New Zealand and W. Samoa	5,900	134,770	101,502
Lebanon	6,471	3,746	2,016	1,700	British W. Pacific Is.	554	1,603	1,488
Iraq	2,409	7,503	2,627	4,876	French Pacific Islands	840	234	4
Iran	29,280	13,610	12,587	1,023	Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	715	0	0
Israel	54,709	1,239	1,077	162	Total Australia and Oceania	36,565	363,428	326,900
Palestine	4	0	0	0	Oceania	36,565	363,428	326,900
Jordan	13,569	10	10	0	Africa:			36,528
Kuwait	3,259	0	0	0	Saudi Arabia			
Saudia Arabia	10,764	6	0	6	Morocco	25,015	2,124	1,426
Other Arabia Pen. States	594	563	86	477	Algeria	33,079	468	27
Aden	967	61	9	52	Tunisia	25,850	1,491	1,479
State of Bahrain	1,424	0	0	0	Libya	865	0	0
Afghanistan	119	1,481	1,427	54	United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	136,289	12,749	12,715
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0	Sudan	3,728	872	841
India	327,576	66,178	40,339	25,839	Canary Islands	3,409	20	20
Pakistan	119,152	20,131	13,206	6,829	Other Spanish Africa	143	6	1
Nepal	0	0	0	0	Federal Rep. of Cameroon	504	4,357	193
Ceylon	8,284	30,874	2	30,872	Other W. Equatorial Africa	59	144	46
Burma	341	442	442	0	Other Western Africa	8,630	25,472	86
Thailand	9,246	32,037	6,269	25,168	Ghana	7,721	38,138	0
Viet-Nam	30,204	2,110	180	1,930	Federation of Nigeria	6,640	34,356	2,878
Laos	512	0	0	0	British West Africa	904	1,274	39
Cambodia	682	5,893	0	5,893	Madeira Islands	528	58	58
Federation of Malaya	5,527	94,391	1,869	92,522	Angola	2,145	36,973	369
Singapore, State of	5,204	7,930	124	7,806	Other W. Portuguese Africa	166	2,207	5
Republic of Indonesia	48,573	65,493	1,096	64,397	Liberia	7,020	20,855	0
Rep. of the Philippines	46,392	230,877	223,639	7,238	Republic of the Congo	20,986	33,277	5,423
Macao	362	0	0	0	Somali Republic	443	200	198
Other Southern & S.E. Asia	1	0	0	0	Ethiopia	2,957	30,568	1,580
China (Incl. Manchuria)	0	2	2	0	French Somaliland	104	154	10
Outer Mongolia	0	2,586	2,553	33	Seychelles & Dependencies	3	94	144
North Korea	0	0	0	0	Mauritius & Dependencies	126	2,824	2,819
Korea, Republic of	98,631	2,867	696	2,171	British East Africa	4,781	53,121	614
Hong Kong	35,956	2,163	1,843	300	Mozambique	1,783	3,539	1,332
Taiwan	65,317	26,574	22,059	4,515	Malagasy Republic	284	16,278	2,055
Japan	472,188	43,389	19,385	24,006	Republic of South Africa	14,010	44,271	43,598
Nansei and Nampo Islands	14,301	0	0	0	Rhodesia & Nyasaland Fed.	148	1149	787
Total Asia	1,413,538	661,925	354,617	310,271	Total Africa		308,629	367,039
Australias and Oceania:								
Australia	28,206	224,398	223,906	493				
New Guinea	321	2,423	0	2,423	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES		4,671,707	3,615,566
¹ / Less than \$500.								
² / Not available by countries.								

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipments from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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